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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

With two such teams as those the Military and Naval Academies produce, it's not going to be any snap to forecast accurately the results of the Army and Navy football game and give well reasoned bases for such predictions. Contestants in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL'S football forecast contest better give their entries careful thought. Here's luck to you all!

With publication of specifications and regulations governing the new dress and full dress uniforms for the Army, I'll predict a plentiful showing of Army blue throughout the service in a short while. And also I'll predict a gradual lessening of decorative features from the field service uniform and the gradual transformation of that outfit into one better suited for marching, riding and shooting.

Three weeks since the Navy General Board submitted its report on the selection system in the Navy and Marine Corps and still it is labeled a "restricted" document. Mr. Secretary, inform the service of the recommendations so you can be aware of the attitude of those concerned before the final bill is submitted to Congress!

The National Guard Association has selected Montgomery, Ala., as the site for its 1937 convention. They will be welcomed to Montgomery not only by the officers and enlisted men at Maxwell Field and the Air Corps Tactical School there but also by Representative Lister Hill, whose home is at Montgomery and who will be chairman of the Military Affairs Committee if the Democrats organize the House in the next Congress.

Progress in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps for the next two years depends upon the membership of the 75th Congress. The records of the members of the 74th Congress now up for re-election are printed in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The National Defense views of new candidates should be compared with them.

Coming events cast their shadows before them. Maj. Claudius M. Easley has been selected as officer in charge of the 1937 Infantry Rifle and Pistol Team. Look's like a flying start for a season of hard work.

Reports of the committees of the Army Relief Society reflect the valuable work being done throughout the year by this worthy organization. Those giving their time to its operation deserve the support of the entire service.

The defense of the Defense budgets starts next Monday when War Department representatives will go before the Bureau of the Budget to tell why they need the funds they are asking for 1938. Navy representatives will follow on November 9.



New blue uniforms for the Army. Left is shown the full dress for officers. The belt will be worn as shown only at White House receptions or other highly formal occasions; ordinarily the belt will not be used for social evening wear. For day wear a turn down collar and black four-in-hand tie will replace the wing collar and tuxedo tie. For a simple dress uniform colored shoulder loops will be worn instead of the gold knots, bars instead of medals, and no belt. The model pictured above is shown with infantry blue; other arms and services will use their respective colors for the band on the hat and sleeve, the trouser's stripe and the striping on the belt. To the right is shown the enlisted men's full dress, which without the breast cord becomes a simple dress uniform. The red piping on the hat, lapel, and shoulder loop, the red trouser's stripes, breast cord, chevrons and service bars indicate field artillery, the bottom two service stripes indicating prior service in the cavalry.

Dress "Blues" for Army Officers and Enlisted Men

Following the approval of the report of the Uniform Board last week, the War Department was busy completing the detailed specifications for the new blue uniforms and the regulations to govern the wearing of them.

The new dress blues represent a long period of study by the War Department General Staff and Officers of the Quartermaster Corps. It was a matter in which

Secretary Woodring took considerable interest and which he studied in detail before giving his final approval.

Meanwhile considerable interest has been aroused in the field over the new blue uniform, not only as an economical dress uniform, but also insofar as it permits the conversion of the field service uniform into genuine working clothing.

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Selection Report Urges Increase in Personnel

Increase of the Line strength of the Navy by more than 1,600 officers is recommended in the General Board report on personnel now undergoing study in the various bureaus of the Navy Department.

The report, expected to be made public within the next few weeks as soon as approved by Secretary Swanson, is understood to recommend building up the strength of the Line from the present 6,257 to 7,941 officers. New legislation will be required to bring about such an increase as the present law authorizes a maximum of 6,531 Line officers.

Another recommendation of the report—from the naval officer's point of view, the most important in the document—however, may reduce the number of officers required for a treaty strength Navy by, perhaps, 700 officers. The General Board proposes, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has learned, that officers of the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant commander, who in the future become ineligible for promotion by reason of length of service, after being passed over, shall be transferred to the Naval Reserve, instead of being retired, but shall receive the same rate of pay now provided for retirement.

Under the plan, these "transferred Reserve officers" could be assigned to active duty with full active duty pay "in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy", the number not to exceed ten per cent of the active strength of the Line. As the present authorized strength of the Line is 6,531 and considerably more will be required for a treaty strength Navy, it will be seen that approximately 700 officer billets could be filled from this source. Assignments to be given such officers would be in connection with the training of the Naval Reserve—filling jobs now performed by Regular Naval officers rather than Reservists on continuous active duty, duty on auxiliaries, shore posts; etc.

It is not believed, however, that if the plan is enacted into law, that the number of "transferred Reserve officers" so assigned would reach any such number in the next few years. Officers already retired for service ineligibility would not be disturbed and the number of officers to be "transferred" each year in the future will probably not be in excess of one hundred, and perhaps less.

Several causes are responsible for the General Board's plan. There has been criticism both within the Service and in Congress against the present drastic selection and elimination. There has been criticism from members of Congress of the placing of comparatively young, efficient and able-bodied officers on the retired list, while at the same time asking for additional personnel to be taken in at the bottom. And further, there have been warnings from Capitol Hill that sooner or later Congress will become aroused over the mounting retired list and arbitrarily use the axe on the retired list.

The present proposal would discontinue the present drastic elimination (although not affecting selection). It would remove the objection of retiring able-bodied offi-

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Editors Ridicule Lloyd George's Attack on General Pershing and U.S. Army

Editors of the nation's newspapers have made light of Lloyd George's attack on General John J. Pershing and the American Army which appear in the fifth volume of his memoirs recently published. In the editorial columns of the newspapers the editors agree, as do almost all Americans, that General Pershing did right by demanding that American soldiers fight under the American flag and American leadership. In the following editorials Lloyd George is ridiculed for his charges:

"England's war-time premier, David Lloyd George, continues his vindictive criticism of General John J. Pershing, which had their inception in the early days of the United States' participation in the world conflict," comments the Jacksonville, Fla., *Union-Times*. "In the fifth volume of the former Prime Minister's war memoirs, just off the press, he describes General Pershing as a narrow, stubborn man who threw one obstacle after another into the path of the Allied leaders. In his opinion the American general suffered from 'the valinglorious inflexibility of the professional mind.'"

"Behind Mr. Lloyd George's tirade is, of course, a bitterness that had its beginning in the refusal of General Pershing to accede to the demands of the British Premier and those of other Allied leaders overseas to sandwich the American troops in the British and French armies, and under the commanders of these forces. It was the aim of this country—men who had been sent to their assistance—the privilege of going upon the battlefields with their own armies and under their own commanders."

"Lloyd George's particular assertion that the American contributions were less than the British or any others is rendered ridiculous by the fact that by October, 1918, the American Expeditionary Force had a greater number of men in France than ever served there in the British Expeditionary Force in the entire World War," says the Jackson, Miss., *News*.

"Lloyd George's complaint," states the Quincy, Mass., *News*, "is the same old one: that Pershing was as stubborn as a Missouri mule about the idea of keeping American troops under American command, and that because of this fact, it took the United States altogether too long to make its presence felt on the firing line."

"The Lloyd George idea had the beauty of simplicity. It was to feed American troops right into the British army, by companies and battalions. There would be no American army, as such; instead, there would be a vast number of separate units brigaded into the war-torn British divisions. As fast as our boys got to France, they could be put to work."

"The best mark on Pershing's record is the fact that he said 'No' to this little scheme, and said it often."

In discussing the slurs thrown at General Pershing and the Americans the Sacramento, Calif., *Bea* had this to say:

"Aside from that personal aspect of the matter, it is revealing as to the true state

of British opinion when one so well qualified by character and position as Lloyd George thus proceeds to minimize the American Army and to traduce its leaders.

"For while the voice is that of the Welshman, now approaching a state of dotage, it but reflects the real opinions and true convictions of large groups over there—the same groups which hastened to take our money as well as our men but welched on the money and now libel our men."

"And yet from these same groups comes from time to time the suggestion that it is the duty as well as the privilege of America to stand with the other English-speaking people—themselves in particular—to save the world."

"What crust!"

"What insolence!"

"It is the customary thing following wars to fight the battles over," opines the Utica, N. Y., *Observer*. "The conduct of a war is never settled to the satisfaction of participants—and Lloyd George was a very important participant in the World War."

"However, to the man in an office the outlook is vastly different from that which presents itself on the field of action."

The La Crosse, Wis., *Tribune* thinks that "the tone of the criticism is a good deal of 'Great I and little you.' The war premier indicates that he considers it was his wisdom and directing hand that won the war."

"Like other English historians Lloyd George is taking a great deal of the credit for Great Britain for winning the war. He admits the soldiers from the United States were brave, but says that they were ill directed."

"Perhaps Lloyd George considers that only one great man emerged from the war. However, England's treatment of the war time premier since the great conflict does not indicate that the English people are so greatly enamored of the brilliance of Lloyd George as they were two decades ago."

"Lloyd George himself did not quite trust the British high command," says the Bridgeport, Conn., *Times-Star*. "He held British troops in England in such numbers that Earl Haig's partisans blame him for the German break-through of March, 1918; held them there because he was sick of seeing the flower of the British army wasted in vain, uninspired attacks that were foredoomed to failure."

"And yet Lloyd George now can criticize Pershing for feeling precisely the same way!"

"We owe this lantern-jawed general of ours a great debt of gratitude. He stood like a rock against unbelievable pressure."

"He held out for the idea that if American boys had to fight on a foreign battlefield, they would at least go in under American direction, fighting for American objectives."

"If he is to be criticized, it has got to be for some reason other than that."

Army Relief Society

The important work being done by the Army Relief Society is reflected in the comprehensive report made recently by Mrs. Edith Stephenson, chairman of the Relief Committee. Mrs. Lena Pollon is vice chairman of the committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Cushman, assistant chairman and Mrs. Laura Carpenter secretary.

"Today four hundred people received help from the monthly check that is sent through this Committee by the Army Relief Society," the report stated. "198 families are on the list of beneficiaries, 71 are families of officers, 114 are families of enlisted men, there are 13 unmarried women on our list and 185 mothers with 205 minor children. Some families have five, some six children; others are widows alone. It is an interesting group and their constant letter writing tells the Chairman, Mrs. Pollon, the Vice-Chairman and Mrs. Cushman, Assistant Chairman, all about their daily lives. Every six months a check-up of their condition is made if we have not heard from them in the meantime. The cases are not unknown for women all over the United States, wives of officers in active service, Chaplains, Red Cross workers, all help us in determining what shall be done to make life a little easier for those we help."

"About \$81,000 has been sent to beneficiaries of the Army Relief Society, through the Relief Committee, an average of more than \$6,700 a month. In December, 1935, and March, 1936, over \$7,000 was spent. To distribute this amount about 2400 checks were written and of these 110 were emergency checks. The Assistant Treasurer and the Chairman must be constantly 'on the job,' ready at any moment to send help to those who appeal to us for assistance in their time of deepest trouble and greatest need when the husband or father dies."

"The pension increase or restoration of the Spanish War Pension from \$15 to \$30 has materially aided our beneficiaries. One widow upon receiving her \$30 check sent to the Army Relief Society \$5 as her contribution to the good work that is being done for others. One widow has taken out a life insurance policy for the benefit of the Society, her circumstances warranting this."

"The monthly check to our beneficiaries ranges from \$7.50 to \$85. This check, as a rule, is used for keeping a home for

mother and children and for providing necessities. During the year hospital expenses have been paid at several civilian hospitals, at Fitzsimmons, Letterman, Walter Reed and others, dentists' bills, eyeglasses have been bought, funeral expenses, milk for children, special diet for diabetic and consumptives, coal in the winter months and special help given those who have had debts. Someone is always under the doctor's care, children's diseases, tonsil operations, colds, pneumonia, arthritis, five of our beneficiaries had serious falls this year, accidents, several had eye operations, and what a blessing to them the removal of a cataract has been to two of our large families. All send you their thanks for what you have done to help them constantly."

In addition the Committee on Education and Junior Relief reported:

"I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Committee on Education and Junior Relief for the past fiscal year."

"71 families have been assisted in which there are 158 children."

"Of these: 25 are the families of officers with 46 children; 5 are the families of warrant officers with 6 children; 38 are the families of non-commissioned officers with 103 children; 3 are the families of privates, with three children."

"These children have all gone to public school."

"In addition to these, there were twelve cases receiving special assistance, making a total of 170 cases."

"It is interesting to note that 14 years ago there were 26 families with 56 children, just one-third of what we have today. The increase is due mostly to increasing calls for aid but also to a recent redistribution of cases as now all families having any child of Junior High School age is assigned to the care of this committee."

Porter on Shakedown Cruise

The destroyer USS Porter, Comdr. Forrest B. Royal, USN, in command, arrived at Southampton, England, Oct. 9, 1936, on her shakedown cruise. Her itinerary includes visits to Helsingfors, Stockholm and Copenhagen, and probably two additional northern European ports before she returns to the Philadelphia Navy Yard where she was placed in commission Aug. 25, 1936. The Porter has a designed displacement of 1850 tons.

Create Metalsmith Rating

Abolition of the ratings of blacksmiths first and second class and coppersmiths first and second class has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. All men holding the ratings of blacksmiths and coppersmiths will be rated as metalsmiths, in the corresponding pay grade, prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

Following are the qualifications for metalsmiths:

(1) A metalsmith, second class, must have the following qualifications:

(a) Understand the uses of copper, brass, iron, steel and similar metals on board naval vessels.

(b) Be familiar with the uses and composition of various alloys, and of flux.

(c) Know the uses and names of the various tools used by metalsmiths.

(d) Be familiar with the safety precautions to be observed with regard to welding, babbiting, having to do with the use of oil-fired forges, heating of cored castings, etc., and the handling of acids and gases used in metalsmith work.

(e) Be able to make all kinds of patches and repairs to piping.

(f) Be able to anneal and work copper and brass, and to weld, punch, upset, draw out, temper, anneal and case harden.

(g) Be able to weld by electricity or oxyacetylene.

(h) Be able to repair scored gasoline-engine cylinders such as by using hard solder or inlay of metal.

(i) Understand the various forms of stocks, bars, billets, and shapes.

(2) A metalsmith, first class, must have the following qualifications:

(a) Same as for metalsmith, second class, but his knowledge and his practical work must be of a higher order.

(b) Be able to make up a bill of material for a large metalsmith repair job.

(c) Be able to take charge of a metalsmith shop on board ship and lay out work for several men on a large job.

(3) A Chief metalsmith must have the following qualifications:

(a) The same as a metalsmith, first class, or molder first class, and in addition—

(b) Sufficient practical knowledge of the qualifications of metalsmiths and molders to supervise efficiently their work aboard ship; to take charge of a repair gang of metalsmiths and molders; and to take charge of a combined foundry and metalsmith shop aboard ship.

(c) Be able to make out bills of material for a metalsmith's and molder's job.

(d) Be familiar with the safety precautions to be observed in connection with work performed by metalsmiths and molders.

(e) Knowledge of stores, how they are obtained and how accounted for. Enough

knowledge of titles and accounts to co-operate with superior officers in properly allocating the charges for different jobs.

Changes in the Bureau of Navigation

Manual will be made pending the issuance of Printed Change Number 11 wherever the ratings of blacksmith and coppersmith appear to that of metalsmith.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The First Basic Class, Oct. 11 to Nov. 21, 1936, has reported herewith the following student officers:

Major—Ellsworth Young, CAC.

Captains—Hugo P. Alleman, FA, S. Dak. NG; John H. F. Bittner, Cav., Pa. NG; Raymond J. Bork, Cav., Tenn. NG; Lathrop B. Bullene, CAC; Burt Held, MC; Garnet E. Hall, Inf., Minn. NG; John R. Hann, FA, Mo. NG; Thomas H. James, Inf.; Clarence L. Jones, FA, Ky. NG; Leon L. Mathews, Inf., Ala. NG; Frederic E. Pereira, CA (HD), Mass. NG; Joseph H. Seaver, CE, Idaho NG.

1st Lieutenants—Horace L. Beaul, Jr., Inf.; Peter P. Bernd, Inf.; Francis Crowley, CA (AA), N. H. NG; Franklin K. Fagan, CA (HD), Conn. NG; Bryant Kearney, CA (AA), Calif. NG; John F. Mungovan, Inf., Mass. NG; Ramon A. Nadal, Inf.; Wm. F. Patterson, Jr., Inf., Tex. NG; Christopher S. Phelan, FA, N. Y. NG; Edw. K. Purnell, Inf.; Royal Reynolds, Jr., Inf.; Thos. B. Smothers, Jr., Inf., and Sidney C. Wooten, Inf.

2nd Lieutenants—John R. Allison, CW-Res.; George F. Anderson, CW-Res.; Paul L. Barnes, CW-Res.; Dwight L. Bishop, Inf., Wash. NG; Robt. M. Breitzmann, Inf., Calif. NG; Jacob I. Castleman, CW-Res.; Carl S. Casto, CW-Res.; Robert M. Colver, CW-Res.; Alfred K. duMoulin, Inf.; Samuel J. Easley, CW-Res.; Paul Goldberg, CW-Res.; Arthur S. Gregory, CW-Res.; Russell L. Hawkins, Inf.; Paul B. Horton, CW-Res.; Henry J. Katz, CAC; Karl T. Klock, CE; Louis T. Lazzarini, CW-Res.; Warren S. LeRoy, CW-Res.; Harry J. McCauley, CW-Res.; James L. McGehee, Inf.; John R. Miller, CW-Res.; Clair B. Mitchell, Inf.; John J. O'Keefe, Inf., Ariz. NG; Louis C. Palmer, CW-Res.; Walter F. Plunk, CW-Res.; Herbert A. Robertson, FA, Utah NG; John P. Simpson, Jr., FA, Va. NG; Clayton Stephenson, CW-Res.; Loy L. Wood, Inf., Kans. NG, and Donald K. York, CW-Res.

9th CA Staff

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Having reported at this headquarters, Col. Jacob E. Fickel, AC, has been announced as Air Officer; Col. Eugene J. Ely, FD, as Finance Officer, and Col. Owen S. Albright, SC, as Signal Officer. Ninth Corps Area.

Rule on Gas Tax

Only through recourse to Congress or individual appeal to the courts can personnel of the Armed services obtain relief from the gasoline tax "sneaked" through Congress in the closing days of the last session, it appears as the result of an opinion rendered by the Attorney General at the request of the War Department.

Although the War Department recently directed collection and payment to State authorities of taxes on motor fuel, authorized by a rider slipped into the Roads Bill last June and approved without debate or committee consideration, hope had been held that the majority of state gas tax laws would be held to be inapplicable.

Most of the state gas tax laws are taxes on distributors, rather than straight sales taxes, with the distributor collecting from consumers in turn. The War Department was of the opinion that the Roads act provision only authorizes collection of strictly sales taxes on government reservation and that it did not apply to many state laws which are in the form of distributors' taxes. The Department put up to the Attorney General the case of the Hawaiian law contending that it was a distributors' tax rather than a sales tax and that therefore Hawaii may not levy it on governmental reservations. The Attorney General, however, refused to construe the Hawaiian territory law, holding that the roads act made the War Department a collection agency for the states and territories and as such it could not question the applicability of the local law. Local tax authorities, the Attorney General said, are the agencies to construe the local law and the War Department can not question their decision. The only way in which the question can be raised, it was said, would be for an individual to go into the court contending that the law does not apply.

Should any individual resist collection of the tax in the court, many legal authorities think that the whole Roads act would be thrown out on Constitutional grounds.

Hold Joint Exercises

The USS Arkansas, USS Wyoming and the destroyers of the Training Squadron, Scouting Force, will conclude today routine exercises with the local Army and Coast Guard units in the Norfolk, Va., area. The exercises began Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1936.

The two battleships and nine destroyers went out to sea at the beginning of the maneuvers. They were to attempt to re-enter Chesapeake Bay without detection. Two squadrons of Navy scouting planes left Norfolk to find the enemy. If they sighted the vessels they were to report to Brig. Gen. H. C. Pratt, at Langley Field and 27 Army bombers would be dispatched to intercept the fleet. Coast Guard stations from New Jersey to North Carolina also were to maintain lookouts. Rear Adm. F. H. Brumby, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, commands the navy forces.

Medical Officers Meet

The October meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Auditorium (Center wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, at 8.00 P. M., Monday, Oct. 19, 1936.

Col. J. F. Siler, MC, USA, will present "The results of an investigation of selected strains of the typhoid organism, with a view to further enhancing the protective properties of the vaccine now being used in the Army." On completion of the discussion, the recently completed and modernized plant for the production of vaccines and other biological products will be open for inspection.

Col. Mitchell Presents Trophy

According to a recent order of the Tenth U. S. Infantry, whose headquarters are at Ft. Thomas, Col. Charles L. Mitchell, Regimental Commander, has presented a handsome trophy to be known as the Tenth Infantry Machine Gun Trophy. It will be competed for annually by the best section consisting of two machine gun squads, selected from each

Army and Navy Journal's Football Contest

Who will win the annual Service sport classic this Fall—the West Point-Annapolis football game to be played at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 28? From now until game-time this will be the principal topic among Service men whenever the great American sport is discussed. Can Navy develop a scoring back to replace "Buzz" Borries, so greatly missed last year? How is young Ingram? How good is the Army line? Has the hole at center been plugged?

Innumerable forecasts of the outcome of the game will be made at the service academies and in many an officers' mess between now and the end of November, with the prognosticators outlining their reasons in detail. To make these forecasts a matter of record and to find the best football prophet in the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL announces the Army and Navy Football Game Contest. It will be open to all members of the Armed Services, officers, cadets, midshipmen, enlisted men—both Regular and Reserve components and members of their families. To enter, all that is necessary is to write to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Football Game Contest Editor, 1711 Con-

necticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., giving your prediction of the outcome of the game, the score and discussion of your reasons for reaching this result in not more than 200 words.

To the winner there will be awarded a first prize of \$25.00. In addition, there will be a second prize of \$10.00, and five additional awards of one year's subscriptions to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Decision as to the winner will depend upon, first, the accuracy of the forecast, and, second, the best reasons given in support. In case of ties on both scores and supporting reasons, duplicate prizes will be awarded. The Judges, whose decision will be final, will be Lt. Thomas Hamilton, USN, the Navy coach, 1st Lt. Garrison Davidson, USA, Army coach, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL sports editor. Entries must reach the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's office by Nov. 25. Awards will be announced as soon as replies can be evaluated. Only one forecast may be submitted by each entrant. (Employees of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may not compete.) Come on you amateur football handicappers, let's see you outguess the experts.

of the three machine gun companies of the regiment, in a firing problem which will simulate actual war conditions.

The trophy will be retained by the company whose section wins the competition for one year or until next competed for. The competition this year was won by Company D.

Aiding American Aircraft

Banning of prospective foreign plane purchasers from American aircraft factories was criticized this week by Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, as short-sighted and futile.

Director Vidal opposed the stand of officials of the War and Navy Departments in refusing to permit representatives of foreign aviation companies to visit factories in which Service airplanes are under construction. Speaking particularly of the recent Commerce Department-sponsored tour of aviation factories made by a group of South American air transport company heads during which they were denied admittance to several plants by War and Navy Department orders, he said:

"There is no reason to close the factories entirely to visitors. No harm can be done by simply taking a group of foreign operators through a plant in which Service planes are under construction. They cannot learn anything which they cannot easily find out in other ways if they really want to. We should show them anything that is not a secret—it is not difficult to screen off the experimental work."

"Take the delegation from South America. They were commercial operators, officials of transport companies—not manufacturers. There is only one airplane factory in South America and that is just a little two-plane plant. They were not interested in 'secrets'—wouldn't know them if they saw them. They would simply see how large our plants are, how busy."

"Anyone who really wants to know all about what is going on in the factories can very easily bribe some worker and get a great deal more than on an officially conducted tour of the plants."

Director Vidal, a West Point graduate and former Army Air Corps pilot, believes that in the long run National Defense will be aided by a more liberal policy on the part of the Army and Navy. Encouragement of foreign sales of our aircraft industry will strengthen the industry and in turn the National Defense, he points out.

"Several of our plants have been saved by their export business during the past two years," he declared. "Ask Glenn Martin where he would be if it hadn't been for his exports. The more planes the industry can build and sell, the less cost there will be to the Government in the planes it buys. The richer the aviation companies the more money they will have to spend on experimental work. If we could get the South American business

we would have a bigger, larger industry, and more valuable in time of an emergency."

Considerable comment has arisen in aviation circles over the recent visit of the South American delegation to this country. Invited by the State and Commerce Departments to attend the National Air Races, the group of officials of South American transport companies—prospective purchasers of American airplanes—were afterwards taken on a tour of the United States. In planes loaned by the Army and Navy and personally guided by officials of the Bureau of Air Commerce and the State Department the party visited a number of air fields and aviation factories. At several of the factories to which visits were scheduled, however, news dispatches report, admittance was denied, because of the presence of Navy work in process and the refusal of the Departments to waive a standing order against visitors under such circumstances.

Army Budget Hearings Begin

The newly appointed Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, will head a delegation of War Department officials before the Bureau of Budget, Monday, for hearings on the 1938 Army estimates.

All summer, the various bureaus and offices in the Department have been working over next year's budget estimates, trying to provide for essential features in the Army's annual upkeep and rearmament program and still keeping their demands from mounting. Indications are that despite the fact that next year the Service will be operating with 165,000 enlisted for the entire twelve months, the estimates to be defended before Budget Bureau officials next week will approximate those submitted last year.

The recruiting program, under funds allotted for this year, is going forward at such a rate that the goal of 165,000 men will be reached next June. As this number of men must be paid, fed, clothed, quartered and hospitalized for a complete year, many items of the appropriation bill necessarily will have to be enlarged. If the Army mechanization and motorization and plane procurement plans are to go forward, some paring of other items is necessary.

With the enlisted strength objective in sight and the desired officer complement of 14,000 ultimately to be secured under the increased West Point enrollment and Thomason Act provisions, the equipment of this force with up-to-date modern material is regarded as vital. Completion of mechanization of one cavalry brigade, the second regiment of which is now being organized; additional tanks for the infantry, both Regular Army and National Guard; procurement of the new semi-automatic rifle; and modernization of Field Artillery guns to give high-speed towage and more flexibility of fire, are the more important items of the plan.

One big item in the estimates will be

new airplanes. Eight hundred new planes annually are required if the Army is to attain its goal of an air armada of 2,320 planes, it is maintained. A program of 500 annually will only replace losses. Therefore, the fight for funds will be over securing money for the three hundred aircraft or a substantial part thereof which will enable the Air Corps to move forward.

Extension Work for AC Officers

Prior instructions regarding extension school work by officers of the Air Corps have been amended to read as follows:

"7. All Air Corps officers below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, who have completed more than two years' service as pilots, and who are not graduates of the Army War College, the Command and General Staff School or the Air Corps Tactical School, and who are on duty with organized troop units will pursue Army Extension Courses in accordance with Announcement of Army Extension Courses, 1936-1937. Graduates of the Air Corps Training Center are exempt from taking 10 and 20 series of the Air Corps sub-courses. No officer will be required to repeat subjects which he has satisfactorily completed at a special service school. Each officer will complete a minimum of 60 hours extension school work during the training year."

Engineer Personnel Board

A Board has been appointed by the Chief of Engineers, consisting of Col. Warren T. Hannum, Lt. Col. Frank S. Besson and Maj. William F. Heavey, for the following purposes:

To revise the list of officers of the Corps of Engineers who are qualified for detail to the Command and General Staff School and to the Army War College.

To recommend to the Chief of Engineers the General Efficiency Ratings of all officers of the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

Mask Prevents Silicosis

An abrasive mask has been developed for the prevention of Silicosis by the Navy Department's safety engineer, Mr. W. P. Biggs. The mask is a lightweight, comfortable unit, capable of giving complete protection to the wearer from the heavy concentrations of fine dust present in shot and sandblasting rooms, and is in use in the various Navy Yards and now in stock in the Navy Yard, New York for issue to the Navy's industrial establishment.

CCC Replacement Program

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Editors Ridicule Lloyd George's Attack on General Pershing and U.S. Army

Editors of the nation's newspapers have made light of Lloyd George's attack on General John J. Pershing and the American Army which appear in the fifth volume of his memoirs recently published. In the editorial columns of the newspapers the editors agree, as do almost all Americans, that General Pershing did right by demanding that American soldiers fight under the American flag and American leadership. In the following editorials Lloyd George is ridiculed for his charges:

"England's war-time premier, David Lloyd George, continues his vindictive criticism of General John J. Pershing, which had their inception in the early days of the United States' participation in the world conflict," comments the Jacksonville, Fla., *Union-Times*. "In the fifth volume of the former Prime Minister's war memoirs, just off the press, he describes General Pershing as a narrow, stubborn man who threw one obstacle after another into the path of the Allied leaders. In his opinion the American general suffered from 'the valinglorious inflexibility of the professional mind.'"

"Behind Mr. Lloyd George's tirade is, of course, a bitterness that had its beginning in the refusal of General Pershing to accede to the demands of the British Premier and those of other Allied leaders overseas to sandwich the American troops in the British and French armies, and under the commanders of these forces. It was the aim of this country—men who had been sent to their assistance—the privilege of going upon the battlefields with their own armies and under their own commanders."

"Lloyd George's particular assertion that the American contributions were less than the British or any others is rendered ridiculous by the fact that by October, 1918, the American Expeditionary Force had a greater number of men in France than ever served there in the British Expeditionary Force in the entire World War," says the Jackson, Miss., *News*.

"Lloyd George's complaint," states the Quincy, Mass., *News*, "is the same old one: that Pershing was as stubborn as a Missouri mule about the idea of keeping American troops under American command, and that because of this fact, it took the United States altogether too long to make its presence felt on the firing line."

"The Lloyd George idea had the beauty of simplicity. It was to feed American troops right into the British army, by companies and battalions. There would be no American army, as such; instead, there would be a vast number of separate units brigaded into the war-torn British divisions. As fast as our boys got to France, they could be put to work."

"The best mark on Pershing's record is the fact that he said 'No' to this little scheme, and said it often."

In discussing the slurs thrown at General Pershing and the Americans the Sacramento, Calif., *Bea* had this to say.

"Aside from that personal aspect of the matter, it is revealing as to the true state

of British opinion when one so well qualified by character and position as Lloyd George thus proceeds to minimize the American Army and to traduce its leaders.

"For while the voice is that of the Welshman, now approaching a state of dotage, it but reflects the real opinions and true convictions of large groups over there—the same groups which hastened to take our money as well as our men but welched on the money and now libel our men."

"And yet from these same groups comes from time to time the suggestion that it is the duty as well as the privilege of America to stand with the other English-speaking people—themselves in particular—to save the world."

"What crust!"

"What insolence!"

"It is the customary thing following wars to fight the battles over," opines the Utica, N. Y., *Observer*. "The conduct of a war is never settled to the satisfaction of participants—and Lloyd George was a very important participant in the World War."

"However, to the man in an office the outlook is vastly different from that which presents itself on the field of action."

The La Crosse, Wis., *Tribune* thinks that "the tone of the criticism is a good deal of 'Great I and little you.' The war premier indicates that he considers it was his wisdom and directing hand that won the war."

"Like other English historians Lloyd George is taking a great deal of the credit for Great Britain for winning the war. He admits the soldiers from the United States were brave, but says that they were ill directed."

"Perhaps Lloyd George considers that only one great man emerged from the war. However, England's treatment of the war time premier since the great conflict does not indicate that the English people are so greatly enamored of the brilliance of Lloyd George as they were two decades ago."

"Lloyd George himself did not quite trust the British high command," says the Bridgeport, Conn., *Times-Star*. "He held British troops in England in such numbers that Earl Haig's partisans blame him for the German breakthrough of March, 1918; held them there because he was sick of seeing the flower of the British army wasted in vain, uninspired attacks that were foredoomed to failure."

"And yet Lloyd George now can criticize Pershing for feeling precisely the same way!"

"We owe this lantern-jawed general of ours a great debt of gratitude. He stood like a rock against unbelievable pressure."

"He held out for the idea that if American boys had to fight on a foreign battlefield, they would at least go in under American direction, fighting for American objectives."

"If he is to be criticized, it has got to be for some reason other than that."

Army Relief Society

The important work being done by the Army Relief Society is reflected in the comprehensive report made recently by Mrs. Edith Stephenson, chairman of the Relief Committee. Mrs. Lena Pollon is vice chairman of the committee, Mrs. Elizabeth Cushman, assistant chairman and Mrs. Laura Carpenter secretary.

"Today four hundred people received help from the monthly check that is sent through this Committee by the Army Relief Society," the report stated. "198 families are on the list of beneficiaries, 71 are families of officers, 114 are families of enlisted men, there are 13 unmarried women on our list and 185 mothers with 205 minor children. Some families have five, some six children; others are widows alone. It is an interesting group and their constant letter writing tells the Chairman, Mrs. Pollon, the Vice-Chairman and Mrs. Cushman, Assistant Chairman, all about their daily lives. Every six months a check-up of their condition is made if we have not heard from them in the meantime. The cases are not unknown for women all over the United States, wives of officers in active service, Chaplains, Red Cross workers, all help us in determining what shall be done to make life a little easier for those we help."

"About \$81,000 has been sent to beneficiaries of the Army Relief Society, through the Relief Committee, an average of more than \$6,700 a month. In December, 1935, and March, 1936, over \$7,000 was spent. To distribute this amount about 2400 checks were written and of these 110 were emergency checks. The Assistant Treasurer and the Chairman must be constantly 'on the job,' ready at any moment to send help to those who appeal to us for assistance in their time of deepest trouble and greatest need when the husband or father dies."

"The pension increase or restoration of the Spanish War Pension from \$15 to \$30 has materially aided our beneficiaries. One widow upon receiving her \$30 check sent to the Army Relief Society \$5 as her contribution to the good work that is being done for others. One widow has taken out a life insurance policy for the benefit of the Society, her circumstances warranting this."

"The monthly check to our beneficiaries ranges from \$7.50 to \$85. This check, as a rule, is used for keeping a home for

mother and children and for providing necessities. During the year hospital expenses have been paid at several civilian hospitals, at Fitzsimmons, Letterman, Walter Reed and others, dentists' bills, eyeglasses have been bought, funeral expenses, milk for children, special diet for diabetic and consumptives, coal in the winter months and special help given those who have had debts. Someone is always under the doctor's care, children's diseases, tonsil operations, colds, pneumonia, arthritis, five of our beneficiaries had serious falls this year, accidents, several had eye operations, and what a blessing to them the removal of a cataract has been to two of our large families. All send you their thanks for what you have done to help them constantly."

In addition the Committee on Education and Junior Relief reported:

"I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Committee on Education and Junior Relief for the past fiscal year."

"71 families have been assisted in which there are 158 children."

"Of these: 25 are the families of officers with 46 children; 5 are the families of warrant officers with 6 children; 38 are the families of non-commissioned officers with 103 children; 3 are the families of privates, with three children."

"These children have all gone to public school."

"In addition to these, there were twelve cases receiving special assistance, making a total of 170 cases."

"It is interesting to note that 14 years ago there were 26 families with 56 children, just one-third of what we have today. The increase is due mostly to increasing calls for aid but also to a recent redistribution of cases as now all families having any child of Junior High School age is assigned to the care of this committee."

Porter on Shakedown Cruise

The destroyer USS Porter, Comdr. Forrest B. Royal, USN, in command, arrived at Southampton, England, Oct. 9, 1936, on her shakedown cruise. Her itinerary includes visits to Helsingfors, Stockholm and Copenhagen, and probably two additional northern European ports before she returns to the Philadelphia Navy Yard where she was placed in commission Aug. 25, 1936. The Porter has a designed displacement of 1850 tons.

Create Metalsmith Rating

Abolition of the ratings of blacksmiths first and second class and coppersmiths first and second class has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. All men holding the ratings of blacksmiths and coppersmiths will be rated as metalsmiths, in the corresponding pay grade, prior to the end of the current fiscal year.

Following are the qualifications for metalsmiths:

(1) A metalsmith, second class, must have the following qualifications:

(a) Understand the uses of copper, brass, iron, steel and similar metals on board naval vessels.

(b) Be familiar with the uses and composition of various alloys, and of flux.

(c) Know the uses and names of the various tools used by metalsmiths.

(d) Be familiar with the safety precautions to be observed with regard to welding, babbiting, having to do with the use of oil-fired forges, heating of cored castings, etc., and the handling of acids and gases used in metalsmith work.

(e) Be able to make all kinds of patches and repairs to piping.

(f) Be able to anneal and work copper and brass, and to weld, punch, upset, draw out, temper, anneal and case harden.

(g) Be able to weld by electricity or oxyacetylene.

(h) Be able to repair scored gasoline-engine cylinders such as by using hard solder or inlay of metal.

(i) Understand the various forms of stocks, bars, billets, and shapes.

(2) A metalsmith, first class, must have the following qualifications:

(a) Same as for metalsmith, second class, but his knowledge and his practical work must be of a higher order.

(b) Be able to make up a bill of material for a large metalsmith repair job.

(c) Be able to take charge of a metalsmith shop on board ship and lay out work for several men on a large job.

(3) A Chief metalsmith must have the following qualifications:

(a) The same as a metalsmith, first class, or molder first class, and in addition—

(b) Sufficient practical knowledge of the qualifications of metalsmiths and molders to supervise efficiently their work aboard ship; to take charge of a repair gang of metalsmiths and molders; and to take charge of a combined foundry and metalsmith shop aboard ship.

(c) Be able to make out bills of material for a metalsmith's and molder's job.

(d) Be familiar with the safety precautions to be observed in connection with work performed by metalsmiths and molders.

(e) Knowledge of stores, how they are obtained and how accounted for. Enough

knowledge of titles and accounts to cooperate with superior officers in properly allocating the charges for different jobs.

Changes in the Bureau of Navigation

Manual will be made pending the issuance of Printed Change Number 11 wherever the ratings of blacksmith and coppersmith appear to that of metalsmith.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The First Basic Class, Oct. 11 to Nov. 21, 1936, has reported herewith the following student officers:

Major—Ellsworth Young, CAC.

Captains—Hugo P. Allenman, FA, S. Dak. NG; John H. F. Bittner, Cav., Pa. NG; Raymond J. Bork, Cav., Tenn. NG; Lathrop R. Bullene, CAC; Burt Held, MC; Garnet E. Hall, Inf., Minn. NG; John R. Hann, FA, Mo. NG; Thomas H. James, Inf.; Clarence L. Jones, FA, Ky. NG; Leon L. Mathews, Inf., Ala. NG; Frederic E. Pereira, CA (HD), Mass. NG; Joseph H. Seaver, CE, Idaho NG.

1st Lieutenants—Horace L. Beall, jr., Inf.; Peter P. Bernd, Inf.; Francis Crowley, CA (AA), N. H. NG; Franklin K. Fagan, CA (HD), Conn. NG; Bryant Kearney, CA (AA), Calif. NG; John F. Mungovan, Inf., Mass. NG; Ramon A. Nadal, Inf.; Wm. F. Patterson, Jr., Inf., Tex. NG; Christopher S. Phelan, FA, N. Y. NG; Edw. K. Purnell, Inf.; Royal Reynolds, jr., Inf.; Thos. B. Smothers, jr., Inf., and Sidney C. Wooten, Inf.

2nd Lieutenants—John R. Allison, CW-Res.; George F. Anderson, CW-Res.; Paul L. Barnes, CW-Res.; Dwight L. Bishop, Inf., Wash. NG; Robt. M. Breitzmann, Inf., Calif. NG; Jacob L. Castleman, CW-Res.; Carl S. Casto, CW-Res.; Robert M. Colver, CW-Res.; Alfred K. duMoulin, Inf.; Samuel J. Easley, CW-Res.; Paul Goldberg, CW-Res.; Arthur S. Gregory, CW-Res.; Russell L. Hawkins, Inf.; Paul B. Horton, CW-Res.; Henry J. Katz, CAC; Karl T. Klock, CE; Louis T. Lazzarini, CW-Res.; Warren S. LeRoy, CW-Res.; Harry J. McCauley, CW-Res.; James L. McGehee, Inf.; John R. Miller, CW-Res.; Clair B. Mitchell, Inf.; John J. O'Keefe, Inf., Ariz. NG; Louis C. Palmer, CW-Res.; Walter F. Plank, CW-Res.; Herbert A. Robertson, FA, Utah NG; John P. Simpson, jr., FA, Va. NG; Clayton Stephenson, CW-Res.; Loy L. Wood, Inf., Kans. NG, and Donald K. York, CW-Res.

9th CA Staff

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Having reported at this headquarters, Col. Jacob E. Fickel, AC, has been announced as Air Officer; Col. Eugene J. Ely, FD, as Finance Officer, and Col. Owen S. Albright, SC, as Signal Officer. Ninth Corps Area.

Rule on Gas Tax

Only through recourse to Congress or individual appeal to the courts can personnel of the Armed services obtain relief from the gasoline tax "sneaked" through Congress in the closing days of the last session, it appears as the result of an opinion rendered by the Attorney General at the request of the War Department.

Although the War Department recently directed collection and payment to State authorities of taxes on motor fuel, authorized by a rider slipped into the Roads Bill last June and approved without debate or committee consideration, hope had been held that the majority of state gas tax laws would be held to be inapplicable.

Most of the state gas tax laws are taxes on distributors, rather than straight sales taxes, with the distributor collecting from consumers in turn. The War Department was of the opinion that the Roads act provision only authorizes collection of strictly sales taxes on government reservation and that it did not apply to many state laws which are in the form of distributors' taxes. The Department put up to the Attorney General the case of the Hawaiian law contending that it was a distributors' tax rather than a sales tax and that therefore Hawaii may not levy it on governmental reservations. The Attorney General, however, refused to construe the Hawaiian territory law, holding that the roads act made the War Department a collection agency for the states and territories and as such it could not question the applicability of the local law. Local tax authorities, the Attorney General said, are the agencies to construe the local law and the War Department can not question their decision. The only way in which the question can be raised, it was said, would be for an individual to go into the court contending that the law does not apply.

Should any individual resist collection of the tax in the court, many legal authorities think that the whole Roads act would be thrown out on Constitutional grounds.

Hold Joint Exercises

The USS Arkansas, USS Wyoming and the destroyers of the Training Squadron, Scouting Force, will conclude today routine exercises with the local Army and Coast Guard units in the Norfolk, Va., area. The exercises began Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1936.

The two battleships and nine destroyers went out to sea at the beginning of the maneuvers. They were to attempt to re-enter Chesapeake Bay without detection. Two squadrons of Navy scouting planes left Norfolk to find the enemy. If they sighted the vessels they were to report to Brig. Gen. H. C. Pratt, at Langley Field and 27 Army bombers would be dispatched to intercept the fleet. Coast Guard stations from New Jersey to North Carolina also were to maintain lookouts. Rear Adm. F. H. Brumby, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, commands the navy forces.

Medical Officers Meet

The October meeting of the Medical Department officers residing in Washington and vicinity will be held at the Auditorium (Center wing, School Building), Army Medical Center, at 8:00 P. M., Monday, Oct. 19, 1936.

Col. J. F. Siler, MC, USA, will present "The results of an investigation of selected strains of the typhoid organism, with a view to further enhancing the protective properties of the vaccine now being used in the Army." On completion of the discussion, the recently completed and modernized plant for the production of vaccines and other biological products will be open for inspection.

Col. Mitchell Presents Trophy

According to a recent order of the Tenth U. S. Infantry, whose headquarters are at Ft. Thomas, Col. Charles L. Mitchell, Regimental Commander, has presented a handsome trophy to be known as the Tenth Infantry Machine Gun Trophy. It will be competed for annually by the best section consisting of two machine gun squads, selected from each

Army and Navy Journal's Football Contest

Who will win the annual Service sport classic this Fall—the West Point-Annapolis football game to be played at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Nov. 28? From now until game-time this will be the principal topic among Service men whenever the great American sport is discussed. Can Navy develop a scoring back to replace "Buzz" Borries, so greatly missed last year? How is young Ingram? How good is the Army line? Has the hole at center been plugged?

Innumerable forecasts of the outcome of the game will be made at the service academies and in many an officers' mess between now and the end of November, with the prognosticators outlining their reasons in detail. To make these forecasts a matter of record and to find the best football prophet in the Services, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL announces the Army and Navy Football Game Contest. It will be open to all members of the Armed Services, officers, cadets, midshipmen, enlisted men—both Regular and Reserve components and members of their families. To enter, all that is necessary is to write to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Football Game Contest Editor, 1711 Con-

necticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., giving your prediction of the outcome of the game, the score and discussion of your reasons for reaching this result in not more than 200 words.

To the winner there will be awarded a first prize of \$25.00. In addition, there will be a second prize of \$10.00, and five additional awards of one year's subscriptions to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Decision as to the winner will depend upon, first, the accuracy of the forecast, and, second, the best reasons given in support. In case of ties on both scores and supporting reasons, duplicate prizes will be awarded. The Judges, whose decision will be final, will be Lt. Thomas Hamilton, USN, the Navy coach, 1st Lt. Garrison Davidson, USA, Army coach, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL sports editor. Entries must reach the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's office by Nov. 25. Awards will be announced as soon as replies can be evaluated. Only one forecast may be submitted by each entrant. (Employees of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may not compete.) Come on you amateur football handicappers, let's see you outguess the experts.

of the three machine gun companies of the regiment, in a firing problem which will simulate actual war conditions.

The trophy will be retained by the company whose section wins the competition for one year or until next competed for. The competition this year was won by Company D.

Aiding American Aircraft

Banning of prospective foreign plane purchasers from American aircraft factories was criticized this week by Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, as short-sighted and futile.

Director Vidal opposed the stand of officials of the War and Navy Departments in refusing to permit representatives of foreign aviation companies to visit factories in which Service airplanes are under construction. Speaking particularly of the recent Commerce Department-sponsored tour of aviation factories made by a group of South American air transport company heads during which they were denied admittance to several plants by War and Navy Department orders, he said:

"There is no reason to close the factories entirely to visitors. No harm can be done by simply taking a group of foreign operators through a plant in which Service planes are under construction. They cannot learn anything which they cannot easily find out in other ways if they really want to. We should show them anything that is not a secret—it is not difficult to screen off the experimental work."

"Take the delegation from South America. They were commercial operators, officials of transport companies—not manufacturers. There is only one airplane factory in South America and that is just a little two-plane plant. They were not interested in 'secrets'—wouldn't know them if they saw them. They would simply see how large our plants are, how busy."

"Anyone who really wants to know all about what is going on in the factories can very easily bribe some worker and get a great deal more than on an officially conducted tour of the plants."

Director Vidal, a West Point graduate and former Army Air Corps pilot, believes that in the long run National Defense will be aided by a more liberal policy on the part of the Army and Navy. Encouragement of foreign sales of our aircraft industry will strengthen the industry and in turn the National Defense, he points out.

"Several of our plants have been saved by their export business during the past two years," he declared. "Ask Glenn Martin where he would be if it hadn't been for his exports. The more planes the industry can build and sell, the less cost there will be to the Government in the planes it buys. The richer the aviation companies the more money they will have to spend on experimental work. If we could get the South American business

we would have a bigger, larger industry, and more valuable in time of an emergency."

Considerable comment has arisen in aviation circles over the recent visit of the South American delegation to this country. Invited by the State and Commerce Departments to attend the National Air Races, the group of officials of South American transport companies—prospective purchasers of American airplanes—were afterwards taken on a tour of the United States. In planes loaned by the Army and Navy and personally guided by officials of the Bureau of Air Commerce and the State Department the party visited a number of air fields and aviation factories. At several of the factories to which visits were scheduled, however, news dispatches report, admittance was denied, because of the presence of Navy work in process and the refusal of the Departments to waive a standing order against visitors under such circumstances.

Army Budget Hearings Begin

The newly appointed Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, will head a delegation of War Department officials before the Bureau of Budget, Monday, for hearings on the 1938 Army estimates.

All summer, the various bureaus and offices in the Department have been working over next year's budget estimates, trying to provide for essential features in the Army's annual upkeep and rearmament program and still keeping their demands from mounting. Indications are that despite the fact that next year the Service will be operating with 165,000 enlisted for the entire twelve months, the estimates to be defended before Budget Bureau officials next week will approximate those submitted last year.

The recruiting program, under funds allotted for this year, is going forward at such a rate that the goal of 165,000 men will be reached next June. As this number of men must be paid, fed, clothed, quartered and hospitalized for a complete year, many items of the appropriation bill necessarily will have to be enlarged. If the Army mechanization and motorization and plane procurement plans are to go forward, some paring of other items is necessary.

With the enlisted strength objective in sight and the desired officer complement of 14,000 ultimately to be secured under the increased West Point enrollment and Thomason Act provisions, the equipment of this force with up-to-date modern material is regarded as vital. Completion of mechanization of one cavalry brigade, the second regiment of which is now being organized; additional tanks for the infantry, both Regular Army and National Guard; procurement of the new semi-automatic rifle; and modernization of Field Artillery guns to give high-speed towage and more flexibility of fire, are the more important items of the plan.

One big item in the estimates will be

new airplanes. Eight hundred new planes annually are required if the Army is to attain its goal of an air armada of 2,320 planes, it is maintained. A program of 500 annually will only replace losses. Therefore, the fight for funds will be over securing money for the three hundred aircraft or a substantial part thereof which will enable the Air Corps to move forward.

Extension Work for AC Officers

Prior instructions regarding extension school work by officers of the Air Corps have been amended to read as follows:

"7. All Air Corps officers below the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, who have completed more than two years' service as pilots, and who are not graduates of the Army War College, the Command and General Staff School or the Air Corps Tactical School, and who are on duty with organized troop units will pursue Army Extension Courses in accordance with Announcement of Army Extension Courses, 1936-1937. Graduates of the Air Corps Training Center are exempt from taking 10 and 20 series of the Air Corps subcourses. No officer will be required to repeat subjects which he has satisfactorily completed at a special service school. Each officer will complete a minimum of 60 hours extension school work during the training year."

Engineer Personnel Board

A Board has been appointed by the Chief of Engineers, consisting of Col. Warren T. Hannum, Lt. Col. Frank S. Benson and Maj. William F. Heavey, for the following purposes:

To revise the list of officers of the Corps of Engineers who are qualified for detail to the Command and General Staff School and to the Army War College.

To recommend to the Chief of Engineers the General Efficiency Ratings of all officers of the Corps of Engineers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936.

Mask Prevents Silicosis

An abrasive mask has been developed for the prevention of Silicosis by the Navy Department's safety engineer, Mr. W. P. Biggs. The mask is a lightweight, comfortable unit, capable of giving complete protection to the wearer from the heavy concentrations of fine dust present in shot and sandblasting rooms, and is in use in the various Navy Yards and now in stock in the Navy Yard, New York for issue to the Navy's industrial establishment.

CCC Replacement Program

The program covering the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps during the eighth six months' period of Emergency Conservation Work, which begins October 1, was announced this week by Robert Fehner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work. It provides for the enrollment during the first fifteen days of October of a total of 109,276 new men as replacements for enrollees who have left the CCC camps to accept private employment or who drop out of the corps today (September 30) at the conclusion of the Seventh Period.

The replacement program, which was ordered to bring the corps up to its authorized strength of 350,000, calls for the enrollment of 97,525 young men, 7,120 war veterans and 4,991 local experienced men. The men will work out of 2,662 CCC camps.

Preparations for the enrollment of the new men as fast as they are sent to physical examination stations in the various States have been completed by the War Department. All young men will be selected by State CCC directors of selection designated by the Department of Labor. The war veterans will be selected by the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration and the local experienced men will be selected by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. No changes have been made in the eligibility requirements setting the age limits for juniors at between seventeen and twenty-eight years of age.

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



National Guard Recognition

The following National Guard officers have been accorded Federal Recognition by the War Department:

October 8, 1936

1st Lt. Adolphus K. Heyner, Aide, 54th Cav., Brig., Cleveland, Ohio.
2nd Lt. David P. Silva, Hq. Co., 299th Inf., Honolulu, T. H.

October 9, 1936

Lt. Col. Albert O. King, 119th Inf., Penna.
Maj. Napoleon Rainbolt, 1st Bn. 143rd Inf., Texas.
Maj. Robert B. Smalley, MC, att. to 162nd Inf., Ore.
Capt. A. M. Aikin, Jr., JAGD, State Staff, Texas.
Capt. William W. Baum, MC, 167th Hosp. Co., 116th Med. Regt., Ore.
1st Lt. Clarence W. Loescher, Btry. D, 135th FA, Ohio.
1st Lt. Richard M. Riley, MC, att. to 11th Cav., New Mexico.
2nd Lt. M. Michael Kahn, AC, 163rd Obs. Sq., 28th Div., Av., Penna.
2nd Lt. Robert J. O'Donnell, Btry. C, 107th FA, Penna.
2nd Lt. Guy S. Short, Co. B, 120th Eng., Okla.
2nd Lt. Norman T. Bierbaum, Btry. B, 138th FA, Ky.
2nd Lt. Fred F. Cupp, Co. C, 110th Inf., Penna.

Candidates for West Point

The following named candidates have been designated by President Roosevelt for the March 2, 1937, entrance examination with a view to admission to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York, on July 1, 1937:

John Hancock Burlingame, Englewood, N. J.
William Ardery Campbell, Army War College, Washington, D. C.
Edwin F. Carey, Jr., Langley Field, Va.
Charles Hosmer Chapin, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.
Harrington Willson Cochran, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Fred T. Cruise, Washington, D. C.
Albert Samuel Dalby, St. Louis, Mo.
Frank C. DeLangton, Jr., Pvt., Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Harry West Heffner, Washington, D. C.
James E. Maertens, c/o Capt. Kamell Maertens, USA, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
John Walter Reeves, III, c/o Cochran-Bryan Preparatory School, Annapolis, Md.
Ralph J. Vaughn, Pvt., Hq. Btry. & C. T., 1st Bn., 17th Field Artillery, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

President Roosevelt Visits Ft. Francis E. Warren



President Franklin D. Roosevelt speaking at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Sunday, October 11. On the platform to the right of the President may be seen Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., USA, post commander.

Taking a respite from his strenuous campaigning, President Roosevelt selected Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., as a stopping place on Mrs. Roosevelt's birthday, Sunday, Oct. 11.

No military ceremonies marked the visit, although detachments were detailed to supervise traffic while the President went to and from the post and to church.

The Presidential party were guests of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., USA, post commander, at luncheon, which also was attended by Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, USA, commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area.

Following luncheon at General Humphrey's quarters, the President spoke to the soldiers and civilians on the parade ground and visited nearby Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

In his address President Roosevelt told the assembled troops and civilians "I am proud to say that the ideal of the good neighbor is gaining acceptance among our neighbors to the north and to the south of us and that today there is no war on this continent from the North Pole to the South."

"We want to live in peace with our neighbors," the President stated, "That is why we keep a fine army but a small one. We believe that is the way to show the world that we do not want war but stand ready at all times to defend ourselves."

"We keep our Army for peace," he added, stating that there is nothing in our "militarism" to frighten any country. He referred to the forthcoming Pan-American conference in Buenos Aires as a move "to cement peace" among the 21 American republics and also to the proposed highway from Canada to the Argentine as equally important in the same connection.

When the official car bearing President and Mrs. Roosevelt drew up before General and Mrs. Humphrey's quarters, six small girls greeted them. Among the six was the small grand-daughter of General Humphrey. Smilingly, the First Lady called the President's attention to the children and both spoke to them before entering the house.

At the luncheon, the President, his wife, Mrs. James Roosevelt, his daughter-in-law, General Brees, and Mrs. Humphrey, wife of the general, were seated by themselves at a small table. Beside the center piece of red roses was a corsage of roses for Mrs. Roosevelt—a birthday token from her hosts.

A buffet dinner was served in the dining room to other members of the President's immediate party. Among them were Marvin H. McIntyre, the President's secretary, Dr. Ross T. McIntyre, White House physician, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Senator J. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Breckenridge Long, former ambassador to Italy, Governor Leslie A. Miller, Mayor and Mrs. Archie Allison, Representative Paul Greever and his wife, and members of General Brees' and General Humphrey's staffs.

The luncheon consisted of baked ham, creamed breast of chicken on egg custards, hot rolls and nutbread sandwiches, molded salads, ice cream, cake and coffee.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a smart two-piece black suit with a black satin blouse with a turned down gold collar with a large gold medallion. Her hat was a wide brimmed black felt trimmed with shining black wings. Around her shoulders she wore a neckpiece of sables, her birthday gift from the President.

Mrs. Humphrey wore a black crepe dress, rhinestone trimmed, and a felt hat with black quills. Her corsage was of white gardenias.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, young and vivacious, wore a small hat with a long feather and a black tunic dress.

The commanding general's quarters at Fort Warren were decorated with bouquets of flowers from the fort greenhouse.

The remainder of the presidential party was served luncheon at the officers mess at the fort. Their hosts were the field officers stationed at Fort Warren.

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1937
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BUICK WILL BUILD
THEM!**

THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Navy-Marine Corps Promotion

(Continued from First Page)

cers, as (in theory) they would be performing duty. And lastly the retired list and the appropriation for retired pay would be lessened.

Objections to the proposal are expected to come from some of the personnel who may be affected and from the Naval Reserve. Some officers, facing retirement or "transfer" upon less than one half pay, would undoubtedly be glad to accept assignment to active duty. Others, however, with their career in the Navy terminated, would rather go out into civil life, rather than hang on in unimportant billets. The morale of these officers, it is pointed out, would not be of the best.

Much will depend upon the policy of the Navy Department, if the plan is adopted. If, as the General Board recommends, the assignments to active duty are in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, he could retain all officers that the Department desired on active duty regardless of the individual officers' wishes. On the other hand, it is considered more likely that the policy would be to retain as "transferred Reservists" only such officers as wanted to remain.

The U. S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association will undoubtedly oppose the plan in that it would place the burden of what is now part of Regular Navy appropriations on the Naval Reserve budget. They argue that when the economy knife is applied to the Services, in future years, that the civilian Reserve will suffer disproportionately, because that part of the Reserve budget made up of officers and men transferred from the Regular Navy cannot be touched. The Reservists also contend that officers assigned to training of the Reserve should be the best officers and not those passed over as the least fit.

The proposal, it is understood, only applies to the ranks of captain, commander and lieutenant commander. Another section of the report, recommends that the present selection in the junior grades be modified considerably. It has been suggested that selection in the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant, junior grade, be abolished entirely and that officers move up by seniority as was the case prior to 1934. Another proposal considered by the Board would place selection from lieutenant to lieutenant commander on the same basis as the present selection from lieutenant, junior grade, to lieutenant, i. e., all officers considered qualified for duty in the upper rank be advanced. The latter proposal is believed to be the one favored by the Board and inserted in the report.

Another feature considered by the General Board and believed to be incorporated in its report is with regard to some enforced retirement in flag rank. Other

phases of the report are said to include a requirement that every officer be considered by at least two selection boards which shall have entirely different membership and that selection shall be from promotion list groups rather than from Naval Academy classes.

The Naval Academy

While the efficiency of the United States Naval Academy is recognized throughout the services and in educational circles, someone, periodically, comes forth with an attack on the manner in which that institution is operated. This week, Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, USN, superintendent of the Academy, wrote in the *New York Times* an effective answer to such critics which strikes directly at the heart of the subject. In view of the completeness of Admiral Sellers' treatment of the subject the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL reproduces it in full as follows:

As superintendent of the United States Naval Academy I am writing to you to request space in which to comment on certain criticisms of the academy. These criticisms were typified in an article "Annapolis—Stronghold of Mediocrity," by James Oliver Brown, published in the October issue of *The Forum*. From time to time they have arisen from other sources.

I am not disposed to enter into a controversy concerning the merits of the Naval Academy on the plane of this article. However, in view of certain inaccurate and misleading statements contained therein, it appears that some reassurance is due the reading public who have an interest in the adequacy and integrity of this institution.

The records show that Mr. Brown graduated from the Naval Academy in 1933. He received a degree of Bachelor of Science and was commissioned an ensign in the United States Navy, but resigned his commission immediately thereafter. While a student at Naval Academy Mr. Brown expressed in writing his intention to enter the Harvard Law School.

Mr. Brown accepted an education at the Naval Academy at public expense. In addition, for four years as a midshipman he received \$780 per annum in pay, and subsistence allowance at the rate of 75 cents per day. It appears that Mr. Brown was not interested in the naval profession as a career and determined to seek a career in civil life. The investment of public funds in him is a dead loss. The education which he received at the Naval Academy was never for one day put to test in service on board ship as an officer of the navy and its adequacy for this purpose must be wholly unknown to him as a matter of personal experience.

I, too, received an education at the Naval Academy. On this foundation I have based forty-two years of active service through the succeeding grades from ensign to admiral and commander-in-chief of the United States fleet. From this point of view I judge the sufficiency of education and training at the Naval Academy and find it good.

The Naval Academy is not in any sense a national university. It is not a school of liberal arts. It is not to be evaluated by the standards of any educational institution, college or university in this country excepting the Military Academy at West Point. The Naval Academy was created and exists for the sole purpose of educating and training naval officers to serve in and command the forces of the United States fleet. The efficiency of the fleet is a direct measure of the sufficiency of education and training at the Naval Academy, for this is practically the sole source of officer personnel. Is the fleet then to be judged by the standards of the liberal arts or by hits per gun per minute?

Reading between the lines, it would seem that the gist of Mr. Brown's complaint is, that he received an education at the expense of

the taxpayers which does not prepare him for a career in civil life. I question if he had any right to expect such an education.

This article reduces to two principal points of attack. One, the irksome features of a military régime. Two, the lack of cultural background in the education of a naval officer.

With respect to the first: Since the dawn of history it has been recognized that military discipline is fundamental and essential to the training of military forces. Military discipline is the quality which enables trained men to carry on with resolution under the stress of battle. It distinguishes the efficient military machine from the mob. This quality is developed by the military routine.

As for lack of culture, the second item in the indictment: Let us be concerned more whether the naval officer is a first-class fighting man than whether he can compose a sonnet. Do you judge the doctor by the efficacy of his cure or by his standing in the world of letters? Is the engineer judged by the enduring quality of the structure or by the art with which it is embellished?

If we grant that this is a school for the education of naval officers, it is not surprising to find naval officers comprising a large part of the faculty. The faculty of a law school is composed of lawyers; of a medical school, doctors; of an engineering school, engineers.

Without in any way attempting to advance the proposition that the Naval Academy curriculum is calculated to produce outstanding figures in the world of science or the arts, it is not amiss to observe that notable figures in these fields have been able to excel in spite of the alleged handicaps of a Naval Academy education. Michelson, who first measured the speed of light, was a graduate of the Naval Academy. Maury, the pioneer in the science of oceanography, was the product of naval training. Mahan, whose genius for analysis and exposition of naval strategy is accorded world-wide recognition, was unhampered by his naval background. Nor did these influences impair the capacity for high achievement of men like Sampson at the battle of Santiago and Dewey at Manila Bay.

Let us seek other sources of opinion. Each year the academy comes under the close scrutiny and critical study of a body of distinguished educators and statesmen which reports to the President of the United States. In recent years, this body has been composed of the presidents of five or more nationally known universities and members representing the Senate and the Congress of the United States. The reports of the board of visitors are a matter of public record. In 1930 this board included in its report the following:

"The board wishes to congratulate the superintendent, heads of departments and instructors on the splendid showing made by the naval candidates in the recent competitions for the Rhodes scholarships held throughout the country. Four ensigns and two midshipmen were elected to the scholarships in their first attempt to qualify, the best previous record being three successful candidates from any one civilian institution in a single year. This excellent showing is proof that the course of study at the academy can produce men of the highest scholastic attainments."

In 1935 the board of visitors reported in part as follows:

"So far as the general morale of the academy is concerned it is possible to speak only in the highest terms. The board had numerous contacts with individual midshipmen and groups of midshipmen who displayed not only in their professional interest but also in their general information alert minds and gave the impression of being a properly disciplined body of young men with plenty of initiative, good habits, self-respect and good manners."

In 1936 the report of the board of visitors included the following:

"The instruction throughout the academy is, in the opinion of the board, sound and effective, with a proper emphasis on fundamentals and insistence on the substance as distinguished from the subsidiary, or trivial, and with the fact constantly in view that the knowledge and training so disseminated are required for purposes of the navy."

Mr. Brown charges that "many are the examples of unreasonable disciplinary measures which one sees at the academy."

Going back to the report of the board of visitors in 1898, Page 7, appears the following: "The discipline is exceedingly severe, but, in the opinion of your committee, none too severe for an institution designed to produce officers competent to command a modern battleship. To this rigid discipline we are largely indebted for the development of those superb qualities which distinguish the American sailor and which enabled him to astonish the world by his operations in Manila Bay."

And coming down to the present time, in the report of the board of visitors, 1935, Page 6:

"The system of discipline in vogue is to be

highly commended, as it seems in every way to develop manliness and a sense of responsibility. There is no sign of compulsion, and supervision exacted is highly suited to the American youth of today."

Further on in his article Mr. Brown asserts: "There is no lecturing in the Naval Academy classroom."

In 1929 the board of visitors to the Naval Academy reported as follows:

"We have visited classes during recitation and commend the alert mental attitude plainly evident. The individual instruction given to small groups of midshipmen by questions and answers, instead of the lecture method, appears well adapted to the Naval Academy and to foster the habit and spirit of self-reliance desired in our future officers in this branch of the service."

With respect to the character of instruction offered by naval officers at the Naval Academy, Mr. Brown asserts "none of them (naval officers) has had any training in the art of teaching and none of them practices the art."

The report of the board of visitors in 1924 observed:

"The instruction in the departments devoted to strictly professional subjects leaves little to be desired" * * *

And again in 1930 we find:

"The board commends both the method and the manner of the teaching of purely cultural and general educational subjects." * * *

Mr. Brown feels that "The ignorance of Naval Academy graduates of most history and literature, of the fine arts, * * * indicates the lack of education at this supposedly educational institution."

In 1932 the board of visitors was of the opinion:

"With no disparagement to other fine undergraduate institutions, the board feels that it can properly express the belief that the Naval Academy is unsurpassed in the curriculum as it is being developed, the ability and competency of its teaching personnel."

D. F. Sellers, Rear Adm., USN, Superintendent, United States Naval Academy, Oct. 12, 1936.

Hon. Discharge Blank Lost

The Bureau of Navigation announced this week that honorable discharge blank No. C-184380 is missing from the book assigned to the USS Argonne. All stations are urged to take precautions to apprehend any man endeavoring to reenlist with the above numbered honorable discharge.

Navy Department Arrival

Lt. (Jg) C. M. Tooke, (CC), USN, who reported for duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, was the only officer to report for duty in Washington this week.

Inspects Naval Air Stations

Rear Adm. Arthur B. Cook, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, accompanied by Comdr. M. A. Mitscher, USN, Head of the Flight Division, and Comdr. A. C. Davis, USN, Head of the Plans Division of the Bureau of Aeronautics, left Washington, D. C., from the U. S. Naval Air Station this week to conduct inspections of the Naval Air Stations at Pensacola, Fla., and San Diego, Calif.

The trip will be made in a Navy Transport and is scheduled to take about 10 days.

Aviation training for all officers, enlisted men and Aviation Cadets of the Navy is conducted at Pensacola, while the Naval Air Station at San Diego is one of the Navy's major overhaul bases for aircraft as well as the operating center where Fleet aircraft carry out their operations as landplanes while temporarily based ashore.

Marines Fly to Funeral

A party of senior non-commissioned officers from the Fleet Marine Force, Aircraft One, based at Quantico, Va., flew to Brownsville, Tex., to attend the funeral Oct. 14, 1936, of Master Technical Sergeant Archie Paschel who was killed in the crash of a transport plane near Guatemala City, Guatemala, Oct. 10. Paschel was one of the senior pilots of the Brownsville, Texas, Panama Division of the Pan-American Airways. He was transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve upon completing 20 years of active service, March 8, 1930.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1935.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1936

"An increase of navy-yard facilities is recommended as a measure which will in the event of war be promotive of economy and security.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

FROM THE PARADE GROUNDS OF HISTORIC Fort Francis E. Warren, President Roosevelt proclaimed that the country is keeping and training "a very fine, though very small, Army in the interest of peace." In that description of the military force the Nation has available, the President gave the mature judgment of more than three and a half years reached by intimate contact with representative officers and men, by close study of defense problems presented to him for decision, and by careful consideration of budget requirements and needed legislation. It is a matter of history that when he attempted economy in the early months of his Administration, he sought to reduce Army appropriations through a destructive cut in the number of officers and men. It was only by blunt and forceful opposition by the then Chief of Staff, General MacArthur, that the President abandoned this design. With foreign war clouds becoming blacker, with greater knowledge of the heavy responsibility for America's protection which rests upon the Chief Executive, with a better understanding of the Army and its needs in order to discharge the high missions of peace and war entrusted to it, the President came to realize the wisdom of the advice of the General Staff for a moderate increase in personnel, for the improvement of equipment, and for motorization and mechanization so as to make the Service up-to-date in fighting power. Influencing also the President in his growing regard for the Establishment was the skilful manner in which it organized the OCC and with the ease of a well oiled machine absorbed the enrollees therein to their personal benefit as well as to that of the Nation. Impressive, too, were the efficiency with which officers handled difficult administrative problems of the NRA and various relief jobs to which they were assigned, and the quiet and effective conduct of Engineers in connection with flood control, power and canal undertakings beyond the routine river and harbor improvement work to which they are accustomed. Then, too, the War Department was run so smoothly that the President has found it hardly necessary to give it a thought, first under Secretary Dern, with General MacArthur, and then under Secretaries Dern and Woodring with that earnest and able leader, General Craig. In short, whenever and wherever the President has touched the Army or used it, he has found it delivering even beyond his hopes. The President spoke the truth when he said that the country has a fine but small Army; and the Army, in return, holds him as a Commander who has become familiar with its problems and effectively aiding it in developing their solution.

SHOULD THE DEMOCRATS CONTROL THE House of Representatives in the next Congress, the Army and the Navy and Marine Corps will find staunch friends as Chairmen of the Service committees. By an overwhelming vote, the people of Texas renominated Senator Sheppard. That distinguished Statesman, elected to a vacancy caused by the death of his Father, entered the House where he served for more than a decade, and then, promoted to the Senate, he has been seated in that chamber for 24 years. Thus for more than a generation he has studied the affairs of Government, and in the course of this work specialized in National Defense with especial reference to the Army. His present assignment is that of Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and his able and wise direction of that committee's efforts has been of inestimable value to the military establishment and the country. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, is familiarizing himself with the details of naval administration and operation; he recently visited the Fleet, and will be better equipped as a result to deal with the matters which the Navy Department will bring to his attention. His term of service as a Senator will not expire until 1941. In the House, Representative Lister Hill and Representative Carl Vinson have been renominated. As they come from Alabama and Georgia respectively, their reelection is certain to follow their renomination. Mr. Hill, a World War veteran, has served in the House for 13 years, has long been a member of the Military Committee, and now, through the death of Representative McSwain, will become chairman of that Committee. He is thoroughly familiar with Army affairs, is deeply interested in all questions of personnel, as well as the complete modernization of the Army, and can be relied upon to advance the cause of the Service. Mr. Vinson has been a member of Congress for 20 years, has become a legislation authority on the Navy, and as Chairman of the Naval Committee has proven his purpose to make the Fleet and its land and base supports a force both in personnel and materiel, that can be depended upon to protect our sea interests. Representative Cary, of Kentucky, who is chairman of the House Appropriations Naval subcommittee, has been in Congress only six years, but he has shown ability and capacity, and in his present assignment has performed notable service. As all reports indicate that Kentucky will cast a heavy democratic vote next month, it would seem that Mr. Cary's reelection is assured. The people of Texas, of Alabama, of Georgia and of Kentucky are to be complimented upon the character of the men they are offering to represent them, and the Services will welcome their reelection.

THERE HAS BEEN A MEETING IN WASHINGTON this week of the National Council for the prevention of War. The Council actually appears to be moving toward that despised "militarism" about which it has been warning the country for some years. Abolition of Armed forces is not now demanded. Apparently the activities of foreign nations, the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy, and of China by Japan, and the threats of war which menace Europe, have sensibly influenced the views of these peace advocates. Instead of abolition, there is favored reduction of armaments and military forces to a size necessary only for "protection of the soil of the United States against invasion." If that means anything, it means sufficient forces, with materiel and equipment, necessary to safeguard not only Continental United States but our overseas territory. To parallel its views with those of the Army and Navy, all that is necessary would be for the Council to declare for the protection of American interests abroad, which means our foreign trade, and that trade, as is known, is of such vital importance to employment that the Government is seeking in every possible way to promote it.

Service Humor

Oh—Oh!

"knock, knock"
"who's there?"
"Byrne"
"Byrne who?"
"Byrnot be absent from drill."

—California Guardsman.

Imitative

Kerr (as Battalion Commander)—
"You, mister, make a noise like a cheese!"
Swab—"Bah-tahl-ten! Ah-ten-shun!"

—The Foretop, USCG.

Financing

Mrs. Stupe—"I had a notice from the bank today that I had overdrawn my account by \$2."

Etupe—"What did you do about it?"

Mrs. Stupe—"I sat down and wrote right back that if they would make it \$1.98 I would send them a check at once."

5th Corps Area News.

Pants Pressed?

"Have you ever appeared as a witness before?"
"Yes, your honor."
"In what suit?"
"My blue serge."

—15th Inf. Sentinel.

Finest

"Have you any good pork?"
"Good pork? Say, I've got some pork that will make better chicken salad than any tuna fish you can buy."

Can't Help It

No man's opinion is entirely wrong.
Even a watch that won't run is right twice a day.

—USS Melville Job Order.

Recognition

Sheerin—"My girl ran away with my best friend."
Ippolito—"Was he good looking?"
Sheerin—"I don't know. Never saw the man."

—Hamlin Special, CCC Co. 1258.

Absence

Mrs. Bragg—"I claim that my daughter has the finest manners of any girl in this town."
Mrs. Cutting—"Yes. She's been away from home a great deal, hasn't she?"

—Illinois Guardsman.

Absolutely

Ritchie—"What kind of pie was that we had at noon, peach or apple?"
Black—"Can't you tell by the taste?"
Ritchie—"No, I can't."
Black—"Well, then what difference does it make?"

—USS Tennessee Tar.

They All Rate It

When you hear a funny quip all the services rate it. Write it down and dispatch it to the Humor Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. B. Q.—Approximately 65 vacancies exist in the grade of Warrant Officer, USA, at present. It is estimated that about 100 vacancies will exist when the new eligible list is published about January 1, 1937.

H. H. T.—You are No. 16 on the eligible list for promotion to Staff Sergeant, Radio, CAC. According to the present rate of attrition it may be about 1944 before you are promoted.

R. U. S.—Lidias H. Albee is No. 1 on the eligible list for promotion to Master Sergeant, Air Corps.

A. R. M.—The new eligible list for promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Quartermaster Corps will go into effect, Nov. 2, 1936.

H. L. E.—Seven Technical Sergeants have been promoted to the grade of Master Sergeant from the Medical Department eligible list.

R. P.—William I. Moore is No. 1 on the eligible list for promotion to Master Sergeant, Finance Department.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. Meritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, urges drastic reorganization of the entire Medical Department, U. S. Army.

20 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, USA, returned Oct. 11 from his annual inspection of the armories and arsenals of the Army. He was particularly interested in the work at the Springfield Arsenal, where an effort is being made to increase that arsenal's capacity for producing small arms.

30 Years Ago

The Navy Department has been advised that it is probable that the battleship South Dakota will be ready for trial on the Pacific Coast about Nov. 1, 1906. The Vermont, under construction at Quincy, Mass., will be ready for trial in December.

50 Years Ago

The Chicago Times thinks that where there is one there should be a dozen or more military academies distributed throughout the country.

70 Years Ago

By order of General Grant, department commanders have been authorized to assign field officers serving under them wherever they deemed their services most required, provided the assignment was with troops of their own regiment, without application to headquarters of the Army.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR W. BROWN, JAG.
Capt. Oscar R. Rand, from Washington, D. C., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Col. Frank E. Davis, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to be QM Supply Officer, S. F. Gen. Depot, Calif.
Maj. James S. Clarke, from Philippine Dept., to 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Maj. Albert J. Chappell, from Washington, D. C., to 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.
Maj. John Kasper, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Nov. 30, after more than 38 years' service.

Capt. Claude L. Gamble, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.
Capt. Hubert A. Stecker, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Ft. Crook, Neb.
Capt. Bradford W. Kunz, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 3, 1937.
1st Lt. William K. Ghormley, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 3, 1937.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Col. Louis Brechemin, Jr., from Chicago, Ill., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

(Continued on next page)

NAVY ORDERS

October 8, 1936

Lt. Harry E. Sears, ora. April 15 further modified. To c.f.o. USS Yorktown and for duty involving flying on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Gadow, det. USS Barney about Oct. 28; to temp. duty as Instructor Naval Academy Preparatory Class, Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) Jacob A. Lark, det. USS Bernadou in Dec.; to c.f.o. USS McDougal and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Edwin F. Barker (SC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., on Oct. 31; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Mach. Ernest J. Leonard, det. USS Nitro about Oct. 20; to duty as asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy, Fedl. Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearney, N. J.

Ch. Pharm. John O. LaBrie, det. Hosp., Corps School, Norfolk, Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., about Oct. 25; to Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.

Asiatic Orders, Oct. 5, 1936

Lt. (jg) C. H. Tackler, to Yangtze Patrol.
Lt. (jg) R. D. Roblin, to Yangtze Patrol.
Lt. (jg) D. W. Todd, to c.f.o. USS McDougal.

Lt. (jg) G. D. Rouillard, det. USS Tulsa; to Dest. Sqdn. 5.

Ens. J. C. Morgan, to USS Tulsa.
Capt. A. H. Robnett (MC), det. staff, C. in C. Asiatic; to Receiving Ship at New York, N. Y.

Ens. K. E. Taylor, to Dest. Sqdn. 5.
Lt. Comdr. J. E. Root, jr. (MC), to Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) G. L. Parke (DC), to 16th Naval District.

Lt. Comdr. J. L. H. Clarholm (SC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite; to Receiving Ship at New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) F. A. Kinzie (SC), to 16th Naval District.

Lt. J. L. Bird (CC), to 16th Naval District.
Pay Ck. J. A. Hagan, to USS Canopus.
Pay Ck. G. E. Manuel, to 16th Naval District.

October 9, 1936

Lt. Thomas H. Hederman, addl. duty as aide at the White House, Washington, D. C.

Lt. (jg) George K. Hudson, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Sept.; to USS Yorktown.

Lt. (jg) John S. McCain, jr., det. USS S-45 about Oct. 12; to USS R-13.

Lt. (jg) Clyde B. Stevens, jr., det. USS S-21 about Oct. 1; to USS S-22.

Lt. (jg) William H. Watson, addl. duty as aide at the White House, Washington, D. C.

Comdr. Claude R. Riney (MC), det. Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa, in Dec.; to Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Everett B. Taylor (MC), det. USS Detroit; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Charles Wheatley (MC), det. USS New Orleans in Nov.; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) Eric D. Pearson (MC), acceptance of resignation of Oct. 8, 1936, cancelled.

Lt. (jg) Clifford P. Powell (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Nov.; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Gunner Grover Woosley, ora. Sept. 3 revoked. Det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, T. H., about Dec. 20; to c.f.o. USS Vincennes and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Mach. Oscar F. Bandura, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., Fedl. Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Kearney, N. J., about Nov. 15; to c.f.o. USS Vincennes and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Mach. Troy N. Reynolds, ora. Sept. 25 modified. To USS Oklahoma instead USS Detroit.

Mach. Wilfred S. Iredale, det. USS Pensacola about Nov. 2; to USS Detroit.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Warren S. MacKay, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to USS Pensacola.

Ch. Pharm. Glen D. Sipe, det. Nav. Hosp., Parris Island, S. C.; to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ch. Pay Ck. Robert L. Baxter, det. USS Portland about Nov. 16; to 12th Nav. Dist., San Francisco, Calif.

Ch. Pay Ck. Ferris P. Floyd, det. USS New Mexico about Nov. 10; to Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Ch. Pay Ck. Stanley C. King, det. USS Arctic about Oct. 23; to USS Rigel.

Ch. Pay Ck. Clyde S. Martin, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to USS New Mexico.

Pay Ck. Fred L. Baker, det. USS Rigel about Oct. 20; to USS Arctic.

October 10, 1936

Lt. Comdr. Harry D. Power, det. as aide to Comdt. 12th Naval District; to duty 12th Naval District.

Lt. Joseph J. Carey, det. USS R-13 about Nov. 20; to cfo USS Pollack and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Arthur D. Marks, det. USS S-22

about Oct. 1; on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.; to trmt. nearest naval hospital in U. S.

Lt. Comdr. Roy E. Smith, (SC), det. USS Altair in Oct.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Mach. John E. Burger, det. USS Arkansas about Nov. 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

October 12, 1936

Comdr. Paul T. Crosby (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in Nov.; to Nav. Sta., Tutuila, Samoa.

Lt. Comdr. Frank L. Kelly (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. LeRoy N. Taylor (CHC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pay Ck. George G. Jordan, det. USS Pennsylvania about Nov. 1; to Nav. Research Lab., Bellevue, D. C.

Ch. Pay Ck. Thomas E. Wright, det. Nav. Research Lab., Bellevue, D. C., in Jan.; to c.f.o. USS Enterprise and on board when commissioned.

Asiatic Orders, Oct. 12, 1936

Lt. (jg) Robert G. Norman, det. Navy Yard, Cavite; to c.f.o. USS Yorktown and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Hudson, to language instrn., Tokyo, Japan.

Lt. (jg) Herbert M. Coleman, to c.f.o. Winslow and on board when commissioned.

Capt. Ansey H. Robnett (MC), orders revoked. To 9th Nav. District.

Lt. Comdr. Palmer J. McCloskey (SC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite; to Receiving Ship at New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. John L. H. Clarholm (SC), to receiving Ship at New York, N. Y.

Pay Ck. John C. LeClare, det. USS Canopus; to USS Pensacola.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

October 10, 1936

Maj. Henry A. Carr, detailed an Assistant Quartermaster, effective Nov. 1, 1936.

Capt. George W. Spotts, orders detaching this officer to MB, Quantico, Va., modified; on Oct. 12, 1936, detached MB, NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to MB, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Donald Spicer, about Nov. 15, 1936, detached MB, Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., to duty as Inspector-Instructor, 10th Bn., FMCR., Augusta, Ga.

Capt. Robert B. Luckey, promoted to Captain, subject to confirmation, on Oct. 6, 1936, with rank from June 30, 1936, No. 82.

Capt. Frank C. Croft, promoted to Captain, subject to confirmation, on Oct. 2, 1936, with rank from June 30, 1936, No. 101.

Capt. Donald R. Fox, on arrival San Francisco, assigned to duty at MB, NAS, San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Philip L. Thwing, on Oct. 26, 1936, detached 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va.

1st Lt. Peter A. McDonald, on Oct. 26, 1936, detached MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. William R. Campbell, about Oct. 16, 1936, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. John D. Harshberger, about Oct. 16, 1936, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. George A. McKusick, about Oct. 16, 1936, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. James L. Neefus, about Oct. 16, 1936, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Zane Thompson, jr., about Oct. 16, 1936, detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft 1, 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Gerald R. Wright, detached MB, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., and ordered home to await retirement.

QM Ck. Clyde T. Smith, about Nov. 30, 1936, detached MB, NS, Guam, to Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.

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INSURANCE AT COST

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MANUAL RATES

To be returned during October, 1936

Bodily Injury	45.6%
Property Damage	44.8%
Collision	41.9%
Fire	59.7%
Theft	64.3%

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

October 13, 1936

Comdr. Robert C. Starkey, det. c.f.o. USS Fanning in Oct.; to c.f.o. USS McDougal and in command when commissioned.

Lt. Irvin M. Hansen, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) William M. Freshour, det. VB Sqdn. 5B (USS Lexington) about Oct. 1; to VF Sqdn. 2B (USS Lexington).

Lt. (jg) John A. Tyree, det. USS S-1 about Oct. 1; to USS S-21.

Lt. Comdr. Hersey E. Rountree (CHC), addl. duty Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif.

October 14, 1936

Lt. Charles F. M. S. Quinby, det. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in Dec.; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. (jg) Charles T. Booth, det. VP Sqdn. 3F in Oct.; to VP Sqdn. 5F, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. (jg) Raymond N. Sharp, det. VP Sqdn. 2F in Oct.; to VP Sqdn. 5F, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. (jg) David W. Tolson, det. USS Herbert about Nov. 3; to Asiatic Station.

Ena. Allan G. Schnable, det. VS Sqdn. 108 (USS Chicago) in Oct.; to USS Chicago.

Comdr. Lynn N. Hart (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., in Dec.; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Comdr. Joseph L. Schwartz (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Long Beach, Calif., about Dec. 12; to USS West Virginia.

Lt. Comdr. Francis H. Webster (MC), det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in Dec.; to USS Detroit.

Lt. Rupert H. Draeger (MC), det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C., in Jan.; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Carl K. Youngkin (MC), det. Receiving Ship at New York, N. Y., about Dec. 29; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Comdr. Howard R. McCleary (DC), det. USS Melville in Dec.; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Comdr. Michael J. Stubbs (SC), det. USS Whitney about Dec. 1; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Comdr. Charles C. Timmons (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., in Dec.; to USS Wright.

Gunner Amandus J. DeHeck, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I., on Oct. 31; to resignation accepted effective Oct. 31.

Ch. Mach. Irvin J. Heckman, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Dec. 15; to USS Ranger.

Ch. Mach. Gerald J. Holtzham, det. USS New Orleans about Oct. 12; to USS Nitro.

Ch. Mach. Ralph Lane, det. USS Holland about Dec. 7; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Mach. Edward W. Mulford, det. USS Marchiehead about Dec. 1; to instrn. Optical School, Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Pharm. Harry L. Rogers, det. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla.

Ch. Pay Clk. Gaylord B. Abbaduska, det. 9th Nav. Dist. in Dec.; to c.f.o. USS Philadelphia and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Pay Clk. Harry S. MacKan, det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about Dec. 1; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Keyport, Wash.

Ch. Pay Clk. Robert Stichel, det. USS Lexington in Oct.; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Coast Guard Orders

Comdr. (E) C. J. Odend'hal, detached Academy, effective Nov. 2, 1936, and assigned Headquarters.

Lt. Comdr. L. B. Olson, detached Escanaba, effective Nov. 5, 1936, and assigned Academy.

Lt. Comdr. R. L. Raney, detached Miami Air Station, effective Nov. 30, 1936, and assigned to command Biloxi Air Station.

Lt. W. S. Anderson, detached Biloxi Air Station, effective Nov. 30, 1936, and assigned as inspector of Coast Guard aircraft at plant of the Hall Aluminum Aircraft Company, Bristol, Pa.

Ch. Carp. Olaf G. Toblason, detached Viking Flying Boat Company, New Haven, Conn., effective upon completion of inspection duty at that place, and assigned inspection duty at Hall Aluminum Aircraft Company, Bristol, Pa.

Pay Clk. David B. Sollenberger, detached San Francisco Division, effective Nov. 18, 1936, and assigned Seattle Division.

Ch. Pay Clk. Maurice Rice, detached Seattle Division, effective upon relief by Pay Clerk David B. Sollenberger, and assigned office of Northern Inspector.

Ch. Pay Clk. Louis J. Armstrong, detached office of Northern Inspector, effective Nov. 18, 1936, and assigned Boston Division.

Ch. Pay Clk. Luther W. Cartwright, detached Jacksonville Division, effective Nov. 18, 1936, and assigned Depot.

Ch. Pay Clk. Raymond N. Gillis, detached office of Eastern Inspector, effective upon reporting of Chief Pay Clerk Luther W. Cartwright at Depot, and assigned Jacksonville Division.

Ch. Pay Clk. Owen P. Thomas, detached Boston Division, effective upon relief by Chief

Pay Clerk Louis J. Armstrong, and assigned office of Eastern Inspector.
Bosn. (L) Paul W. Tift, issued permanent appointment as Boatwain (L), effective Oct. 1, 1935.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Lt. Col. Henry C. Michie, Jr., from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

Maj. John S. Gibson, from Ft. Thomas, Ky., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Joseph C. Breittling, from General Dispensary, Boston, Mass., to Boston Univ. School of Medicine, Boston, Mass.

Maj. Edward P. Beverley, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Merton A. Farlow, from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

Maj. Ziba L. Henry, is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, with rank of Lt. Col.

Maj. Raymond W. Whittier, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Jan. 8, 1937.

Maj. William H. Houston, from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Each of the following transferred as indicated, and is assigned to temporary duty at Randolph Fld., Tex., to take a course at the School of Aviation Medicine AC Training Center, beginning Dec. 1:

Capt. Henry C. Chenault, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Barksdale Fld., La.

Capt. Edgar L. Olson, from Ft. Omaha, Neb., to Chanute Fld., Ill.

1st Lt. William F. Patient, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Moffett Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Wayne R. Weaver, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Dental Corps

Capt. Arthur L. Irons, from Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., to General Dispensary, USA, Washington, D. C.

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Samuel Smelsey, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Nov. 30, after more than 37 years' service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.

Maj. Royal G. Jenks, from Baltimore, Md., to 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., sailing from N. Y. Dec. 16.

Maj. John L. Scott, from property auditor, Baltimore, Md., to be finance officer, 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Thomas M. Tiernan (FA), from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937, with temporary duty for 15 weeks, enroute at the Finance School, Washington, D. C.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

Col. Clarence L. Sturdevant, from Philippine Dept., to office of C. of E., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Roy W. Grower, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Nov. 30, with rank of Maj., after more than 19 years' service.

1st Lt. Edward M. Markham, Jr., from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

1st Lt. William J. Matteson, from Washington, D. C., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

1st Lt. Charles Keller, Jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to be Asst. to Dis. Engr., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, C. of CWS.

Lt. Col. Arthur M. Heritage, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. ALVA J. BRASTED, C. of CH.

Ch. Andrew T. F. Nowak, from Ft. Williams, Me., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Dec. 16.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV.

1st Lt. John L. Inskip, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to West Point, N. Y.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.

Capt. James B. Clearwater, from 82nd FA, Ft. Bliss, Tex., to QMC, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Capt. Albert Brill, from Philippine Dept., to 2nd Corps Area, Governors Island, N. Y.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.

Maj. Allison W. Jones, previous orders revoked.

Capt. Charles M. Myers, from Philippine Dept., to 14th CAC, Ft. Worden, Wash.

Capt. George E. Young, from Ft. Crockett, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F. Feb. 2, 1937.

Capt. Willard L. Wright, from Chicago, Ill., to 2nd CAC, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Capt. Lester D. Flory, from Chicago, Ill., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Dec. 16.

2nd Lt. Charles H. Stewart, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex.

2nd Lt. Henry P. van Ormer, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of INF.

Col. Charles W. Mason, from Philippine Dept., to 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Col. Robert S. Knox, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.

Maj. Claudius M. Easley, is designated as officer in charge of the Inf. Rifle and Pistol Teams for 1937.

Maj. John L. Dunn, from Ft. Lincoln, N. D., to instructor, Inf., Illinois National Guard, Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Wiley H. O'Mohundro, from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

Maj. Campbell N. Jackson, from Jefferson Bks., Mo., to instructor, Inf., Georgia National Guard, Macon, Ga.

Maj. Henry W. Robinson, from Buffalo, N. Y., to 2nd Div., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Maj. Leslie W. Brown, from New Cumberland, Pa., to 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Ronald G. MacDonald, previous orders amended to read: to 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.

Lt. Col. William B. Mayer (Major), from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Scott Fld., Ill.

Each of the following named officers is assigned to the station indicated after his present tour of foreign service in Hawaiian Dept.:

Lt. Col. Asa N. Duncan, (Major), to March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. William G. Bowyer, to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. John K. Gerhart, to Selfridge Fld., Mich.

1st Lt. Franklin S. Henley, to Chanute Fld., Ill.

1st Lt. Richard J. Meyer, to Pope Fld., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

1st Lt. Charles H. Pottenger, to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Milton F. Summerfelt, to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

1st Lt. William L. Travis, to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

Each of the following named officers is assigned to the station indicated after his present tour of foreign service in Panama Canal Dept.:

1st Lt. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr., to Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La.

1st Lt. Robin B. Epler, to AC Training Center, Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Otto C. George, to Barksdale Fld., La.

1st Lt. George H. Macnair, Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. Thayer S. Olds, to Barksdale Fld., La.

1st Lt. James D. Underhill, to Hamilton Fld., Calif.

TRANSFERS

Capt. Clarence H. Schabacker (CAC), QMC, to QMC.

Capt. Stuart M. Bevans (FA), AGD, to AGD.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Richard R. Rohrbach, from Philippine Dept., to AGD, 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.

W. O. John B. McCallum, from Chicago, Ill., to AGD, Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y. March 18, 1937.

W. O. Peter J. McGreevy, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, after more than 30 years' service.

W. O. Vernal B. McClain, from Panama Canal Dept., to Sandy Hook, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

W. O. Earl C. Eddy, from Sandy Hook, Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. Dec. 16.

W. O. Harold H. Crommelin, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to AGD, 8th Corps Area, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

W. O. Leo Dillingham, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to AGD, 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

W. O. Hugh M. Johnston, having been found incapacitated for active service is retired, effective Oct. 31.

W. O. Fred L. Dean, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, after more than 30 years' service.

W. O. Wilfred E. Vincent, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, after more than 30 years' service.

W. O. Otis I. Minter, upon his own application is retired from active service, effective Oct. 31, after more than 36 years' service.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Sgt. Michael Carlo, 7th Signal Service Com-

pany, attached to and on duty with the 17th Signal Service Company, Washington, D. C., is transferred in grade of Sgt. to the 17th Signal Service Company, effective Nov. 1, 1936, and will remain on his present duty.

Sgt. Archie B. Smith, 17th Signal Service Company, Washington, D. C., is transferred in grade of Sgt., to the 7th Signal Service Company, effective Nov. 1, 1936, and will proceed on or about that date to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for station and duty.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on Oct. 31:

1st Sgt. Harold B. Holmes, Inf., Ft. Williams, Me.

M. Sgt. Walter A. Randall, DEML, Denver, Colo.

Cpl. Clemente Orpessa, Inf., Manila, P. I., with rank of Sgt.

Sgt. Leopoldo Ayala, Inf., Henry Bks., P. R.

M. Sgt. Anthony Juils, QMC, Ft. McDowell, Calif.

M. Sgt. Thomas O. Moore, CAC School, Ft. Monroe, Va., with rank of 1st Lt.

M. Sgt. Charles R. Bumford, Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., with rank of Capt.

Lt. Col. Howard C. Davidson, AC, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers known as "The War Department Advisory Committee on Purchases," appointed by Par. 3, S. O. 154, W. D., 1934, vice Lt. Col. Roy M. Jones, AC, hereby relieved. A. G. 334.8 War Dept. Adv. Comm. on Purchases (10-12-26).

RESERVES

Capt. F. E. Penn, Jr., Spec.-Res., to Washington, D. C.

Maj. J. C. Brady, Engr.-Res., to Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. D. Robinson, Engr.-Res., to Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. R. S. Angle, Air-Res., from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Nov. 24.

2nd Lt. R. C. Cannon, Air-Res., from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Nov. 24.

1st Lt. W. H. Critser, Engr.-Res., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

2nd Lt. E. T. Gorman, Air-Res., from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.

2nd Lt. R. M. Reynolds, Air-Res., from March Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F. Nov. 24.

2nd Lt. V. V. Poupitch, Air-Res., from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.

1st Lt. R. A. Martino, Spec.-Res., to Director of the Planning Branch, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. L. S. Straw, Engr.-Res., to Wright Fld., Ohio.

1st Lt. A. Rushton, Spec.-Res., to Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. F. K. Paul, Air-Res., from Langley Fld., Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y. Oct. 30.

Following promoted to grade after name:

2nd Lt. M. C. Belsky, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. T. F. Brown, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. R. H. Kilbourne, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. T. R. C. King, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. R. T. Boraski, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. W. A. Carpenter, CA-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. W. F. Gallagher, QM-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. L. E. Bowles, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. J. T. Fleming, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

Fleet Naval Reserve Transfers

Authorizations for the transfer of the following named men to the Fleet Naval Reserve have been issued from Oct. 5 to Oct. 10, 1936, inclusive.

After 20 Years' Service

Frank Coblenz, CWT, June 9, 1937; William C. Darnell, ACMM, Oct. 9, 1936; George L. G. Davis, CTM, Oct. 19, 1936; Angelo Demino, CBM, Aug. 2, 1937; Basil L. Frayley, CMM, May 29, 1937; Cecil F. Gill, CMM, Aug. 3, 1937; William A. Holland, BMC, Feb. 17, 1937; George D. Kurby, MMic, Nov. 20, 1936; Rufino F. Valencia, OClc, March 15, 1937; Dowd W. Walker, CWT, Aug. 27, 1937; Frank Watkins, CEM, Dec. 1, 1936; Kirk M. Young, CBM, Dec. 22, 1936.

After 16 Years' Service

Clifford F. Alexander, PTr2c, Nov. 18, 1936; Delaine Alvarez, TMlc, Dec. 28, 1936; John J. Baltuskonka, Camthlc, Feb. 28, 1937; Frank X. Bork, SFic, Feb. 5, 1937; Joseph F. Bosley, MMic, Nov. 20, 1936; Lawson A. Bryant, MMic, Oct. 30, 1936; Morris L. Cox, CMM, Oct. 14, 1936; Claude Crenshaw, BMC, Dec. 21, 1936; Francisco Encarnacion, MATTc, Feb. 15, 1937.

Pay E. Fredericksen, WT2c, Jan. 2, 1937; Leonard E. Frost, Camthlc, Oct. 13, 1936; John B. Funderburk, MMic, Jan. 2, 1937; Abb Garden, WT2c, Dec. 20, 1936; Alonso W. McEntire, CWT, Oct. 9, 1936; Francis O. Neely, vin, AMMlc, Feb. 1, 1937; Robert O. Neely, BM2c, Nov. 1, 1936; George R. Phillips, CT, Nov. 25, 1936; Francisco Ricafrente, O83c, Dec. 16, 1936; Buford R. Sewell, MM2c, April 13, 1937; Esteban Silva, OC3c, July 28, 1937; Vicente Soriano, SC1c, Nov. 17, 1936

COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES

The Treasury Department this week approved the recommendation of the Promotion Board for the promotion of Lt. Comdr. Frederick J. Birkett, USCG, to the grade of Commander. Other recommendations approved were Lt. Comdr. Charles T. Henley, USCG, Lt. Comdr. Edward F. Palmer, USCG, and Lt. Comdr. John N. Heiner, USCG, to the grade of Commanders, Engineers.

Awards Airplane Contract

A contract for the construction of six patrol and rescue flying boats of the twin-engine biplane type has been awarded to the Hull-Aluminum Aircraft Corporation of Bristol, Pa.

Admiral Waesche Guest

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the U. S. Coast Guard, was guest and speaker at the annual convention of the National Inland Waterways Association which began at Trenton, N. J., yesterday and ends today.

Aide for Commandant

Lt. S. J. Woyciehowsky, USCG, has been detailed to duty as Aide to the Commandant about Nov. 1, 1936. At present he is on duty with the St. Mary's River Patrol, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Cutter Cayuga Back

The Coast Guard cutter Cayuga arrived in Boston this week, following duty with the Navy Department in Spanish waters. Under command of Comdr. F. J. Sexton, USCG, the Cayuga had been on duty since July 24, 1936, rescuing American refugees from revolt-torn Spain.

Campbell at Southampton

The new Coast Guard cutter George W. Campbell was at Southampton, England,

this week and will return to its base at New York shortly. The vessel, which is under command of Comdr. J. S. Bayliss, USCG, is on its shakedown cruise.

Joint Norfolk Exercises

The Coast Guard in cooperation with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will conclude today a three day routine drill in the Norfolk, Va., area. The Coast Guard cutters Mohawk, Icarus, Mendota, Sebago and Dione, six planes and 52 shore stations engaged in the maneuvers which began Wednesday, Oct. 14. Vessels of the Training Squadron, Scouting Force, under command of Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, USN, participated in the maneuvers. The vessels include the battleships USS Arkansas, USS Wyoming and the destroyers of the Training Squadron.

Construction Progress of Cutters

Following is the name of the cutter, the place of construction, the percentage of completion in the hull and machinery, and the expected date of completion of the five vessels now under construction for the Coast Guard as reported Oct. 1, 1936:

Samuel D. Ingham, Philadelphia, 99.5 and 99.5, Oct. 2, 1936*; Roger B. Taney, Philadelphia, 96 and 80, Nov. 15, 1936; Alexander Hamilton, New York, 68.6 and 77.1, March 15, 1937; John C. Spencer, New York, 68.6 and 77.1, March 15, 1937; George M. Bibb, Charleston, 68.8 and 79.1, April 15, 1937.

The George M. Bibb is scheduled to be launched Jan. 14, 1937.

*Commissioned Sept. 12, 1936.

Admiral Andrews' Tour

Upon his return to the Navy Department Thursday after an inspection trip which carried him to the West Coast, Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, said that he was "very pleased" with what he had seen and that the "Fleet is in fine shape."

Accompanied by Capt. Randall Jacobs, USN, Chief of Enlisted Personnel, Admiral Andrews left the Department three weeks ago and visited naval units in Chicago, the West Coast and the Naval Exhibit at the Texas Centennial celebration at Dallas, Tex.

The first stop was Chicago where the President of Northwestern University was called on and the Naval ROTC unit inspected. The recruiting station and the Hydrographic Office also were inspected.

Seattle, Wash., was the next stop. There Admiral Andrews and Captain Jacobs visited Rear Adm. Thomas T. Craven, USN, Commandant of the 13th Naval District, Puget Sound, the University of Washington Naval ROTC unit, which he said was in "excellent" shape and the Naval Reserve unit. At Takoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore., he inspected the Naval Reserve units and their armories. While in Portland he went aboard the old battleship Oregon.

At San Francisco the University of California Naval ROTC unit, the recruiting station and the hydrographic office were inspected. These Admiral Andrews found in good shape and from there he went to Los Angeles where the recruiting station and the hydrographic office were visited.

Admiral Andrews spent two and a half days with Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, USN, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, talking over many pertinent matters pertaining to the Fleet. Both he and Admiral Hepburn were pleased with the condition of the Fleet, Admiral Andrews said.

From San Pedro Admiral Andrews and Captain Jacobs went to San Diego and inspected the training station and other naval units in that area.

On the return trip they stopped off at Dallas, Tex., long enough to view the Naval Exhibit at the Texas Centennial.

Admiral Andrews said he "enjoyed the trip, but it was strenuous" with hardly a dull moment from the time he left Washington until his return.

4th Army C of S

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.—Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, Cavalry, (DOL), having been assigned to Fourth Army Staff and having reported at this headquarters, is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff G-4, Fourth Army.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Lloyd George's Attack—The Hearst newspapers have begun publication of some of the chapters of the latest volume of Lloyd George's work on the World War. It is to be assumed that the aging British statesman was inspired in what he wrote by the human purpose to defend and justify his war policies, and in order to execute it he found it necessary not only to defame his own Field Marshal Haig but to assail General Pershing and American conduct generally. Accompanying the first chapter produced was an interview from Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, USA-Ret., who commanded the Second Army of the AEF. General Bullard said the record of American operations "will stand forever as the answer to any and all European statesmen or generals who have attempted, or may yet attempt, to 'write down' American achievements in France." He recited the high points of that record, including the fact that American strength made possible the winning of the war in 1918, "in which we were not expected to count" until 1919. He observed: "The record of 18 years ago today leaves General Pershing standing clear and strong, head and shoulders, above his detractors." And he added:

"Lloyd George and his colleagues undoubtedly were too sanguine during the Summer and Autumn of 1917.

"But it was FEAR—nothing else—which caused him to begin, shortly thereafter, the constant clamor for ever more and more American troops, to be used as British commanders saw fit.

"And to attack at every possible occasion, our own Commander-in-Chief, who believed—nay, who knew—that only a new kind of offensive operations could bring victory; and that the Americans were best fitted for such operations, but that if used as the British and French wanted to use them, they would be wasted in undecided, stalemate, trench warfare.

"Only by his adamant opposition to the allied plan of absorbing American troops into the British and French armies, and by his stubborn and immovable determination to have a separate American force with tremendous striking power, was General Pershing able to form the kind of an American Army which brought the war to a victorious and speedy conclusion once they went into action."

Here is a point Lloyd George would do well to explain: "Why should he or any other British politician or soldier expect the Americans to be cannon fodder for the British Army when none of the Colonials would consent to be used? The United States did not enter the war as a subject people, but as a nation, and any cringing before the British Chiefs, either Civil or Military, would have been pusillanimous."

To those British statesmen anxious to promote close Anglo-American relations, and to assure our support in the threatening days through which the world is passing, the acerbity Lloyd George employs in broadcasting his untruths must be a matter of grave concern. Unless the Welshman withdraws his offensive and unjust attacks upon America and the great Commander-in-Chief who moulded her sons into fighting Armies, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to induce the American people to lend their aid again at British call. The difference between the Lloyd George and the French point of view is illustrated by the words uttered by Marshal Petain on the occasion of General Pershing's election as a member of the Institut de France on July 1 last: "Thanks to the ever increasing power of the American Army, both as regards numbers and efficiency, thanks to the ability and indomitable energy of its leader, victory came to the Allies, and the Cause of Liberty triumphed." Some of the British may prefer Lloyd George, but Americans will prefer the judgment of Petain.

Army Efficiency Ratings—A study is nearing completion in the War Department General Staff looking toward a revision of the regulations governing the determination of general efficiency ratings accorded officers of the Arms and Services. The revision of the efficiency report form for annual reports is understood to be quite satisfactory and the resulting annual ratings more valuable than under the old form. However, it is believed that a more uniform system of reaching the general average accorded the officers can be assured. Under present arrangements there is a belief in some quarters that it is possible for the general rating to be either higher or lower than the average of the annual ratings. The forthcoming change in regulations will be aimed to correct this situation and to assure uniformity of reaching the general ratings throughout the Arms and Services.

Submarine Control Agreement—The announcement from London that there is impending Italian assent to the submarine control clause of the London Naval Treaty of 1930 has encouraged officials here to believe that despite the war threats menacing European peace there is still sanity in the London and Rome Foreign Offices. When the Treaty was signed, Italy and France refused to agree to be bound by Article 4, which provides that the signatories must not sink merchant vessels in war save when they resisted search, unless the passengers and crews and the ships' papers were first put in places of safety. Ships' boats were not regarded as such places of safety unless near land or near another vessel in a position to afford rescue. While the effectiveness of these conditions has always been looked upon with skepticism, since a belligerent driven by necessity might disregard them and justify its action by specious argument, the fact remains that the moral sense of neutrals would be shocked, and propaganda could be employed to arouse their resentment against the offender. The assent of Italy is important to Great Britain, which would prefer abolition of the submarine in order to safeguard her commerce, but such being impossible she is anxious to limit the operations of this type of craft especially in the narrow Mediterranean sea, which is a link in her Far Eastern communications. The Italian government now finds profit in making the engagement because of the conquest of Ethiopia, which involves sea dispatch of troops and emigrants to that colony. Our own State Department looks upon the Italian decision as a distinct step forward towards naval limitation especially when combined with the declaration of the French Government to have the League of Nations again review this question. In view of the general political situations with its controversies and clashes between nations, and the heavy increase of armaments which is occurring, few practical statesmen hold the optimistic viewpoint of that Department.

Army Reserves Show Healthy Gain—There is much gratification in reports recently received and correlated by the War Department revealing a gain of 3,664 in the number of officers of the reserve corps eligible for promotion, active duty, and assignment. On June 30, 1935 the number so eligible was 91,955, while on June 30, 1936 this figure rose to 95,619. A corresponding decrease in the number ineligible for promotion, active duty or assignment also was shown, the figure dropping during the year from 17,308 to 15,334, a decrease of 11.5 per cent.

This situation may be attributed to the new regulations requiring inactive duty credits as a condition for active duty, promotion and reappointment and also to new paragraph 49 of the reserve regulations providing for transfer to the inactive list of any officer from captain to colonel, inclusive, whose records have been negative for two consecutive years.

Army Field Maneuvers and CPX's—At the completion of the third year of the War Department's program of rotating Command Post Exercises and Field Maneuvers in the four armies the country and Congress, it is believed, are more than ever of the opinion that the cost of these exercises and maneuvers represents one of the best investments in National Defense. While the exercises consume but a few weeks of training for the Regular, Reserve, and National Guard during the Summer, the reports are the subject of the most productive study throughout the entire year. They are analyzed not only by the G's of the War Department General Staff but also the various phases are studied by the branches concerned. The Army War College, in addition, gives considerable thought and submits recommendations. Upon these are based the changes and improvement in the routine training program, improvements in weapons, vehicles and all manner of equipment.

Secretary Woodring is an enthusiastic supporter of the program and will ask for funds to carry forward with another field exercise and another CPX for next year. While no announcement has been made, and no money yet assured, it is quite likely that the Field Exercise for next year will be delegated to the Fourth Army, under command of Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, USA, and composed of the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas with headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. Also, in view of the rotation plan so far followed, it is probable that the Command Post Exercise will be conducted in the First Army, under command of Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y.

Navy Ship Construction Progress—Of the 80 vessels under construction for the U. S. Navy 36 are scheduled for completion during the fiscal year 1937. Two of the vessels—the Yorktown and Enterprise—are aircraft carriers; one—the Vincennes—is a heavy cruiser; five are submarines; four are 1850-ton destroyers; 22 are 1500-ton destroyers, and two—the Erie and Charleston—are gunboats.

Following is the name of the ship, the place of building, the percentage of completion in the hull and machinery as of Oct. 1, 1936, and the estimated completion dates of all ships under construction for the Navy:

Aircraft carriers—Yorktown, Newport News, 88.3 and 86.3, March 18, 1937; Enterprise, Newport News, 82.9 and 80.9, July 1, 1937; Wasp, Fore River, 8.3 and 6.5, Sept. 19, 1938.

Heavy cruisers—Vincennes, Fore River, 98.5 and 91.6, Jan. 2, 1937*; Wichita, Philadelphia, 39 and 35, May 1, 1938.

*Indicates an indefinite delay may be involved.

Light cruisers—Brooklyn, New York, 71.2 and 66.3, Nov. 1, 1937; Philadelphia, Philadelphia, 64.6 and 49.3, July 1, 1937; Savannah, New York, 44.5 and 49.3, March 1, 1938; Nashville, New York, 40.7 and 58.7, July 1, 1938; Phoenix, New York, 33.3 and 31.2, Nov. 1, 1938; Boise, Newport News, 57.5 and 46.7, Dec. 22, 1937; Honolulu, New York, 53.3 and 51.5, May 1, 1937; St. Louis, Newport News, 8.2 and 4.7, Jan. 2, 1939; Helena, New York, 2.4 and 1.6, May 16, 1939.

Submarines—Perch, Groton, Conn., 98.3 and 88, Dec. 1, 1936; Pickrel, Groton, 96.5 and 91, March 8, 1937; Permit, Groton, 90.2 and 77, May 22, 1937; Plunger, Portsmouth, 81 and 84.1, Feb. 1, 1937; Pollack, Portsmouth, 67.3 and 76.1, May 1, 1937; Pompano, Mare Island, 47.7 and 67.5, Aug. 1, 1937; Salmon, Groton, 47.7 and 11, Dec. 19, 1937; Seal, Groton, 42.1 and 11, March 19, 1938; Skipjack, Groton, 37.7 and 11, June 19, 1938; Snapper, Portsmouth, 15.3 and 17, March 1, 1938; Stingray, Portsmouth, 14.5 and 17, June 1, 1938; Sturgeon, Mare Island, 7.4 and 14, June 1, 1938. No progress is reported on submarines 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193.

Destroyers (1850 ton)—Selfridge, New York, 97 and 96.5, Oct. 30, 1936; McDougal, New York, 92.6 and 84.6, Dec. 30, 1936; Winslow, New York, 87.4 and 83.3, Feb. 20, 1937; Balch, Fore River, 99.1 and 98.1, Oct. 3, 1936; Somers, Kearney, N. J., 60.3 and 60, Sept. 1, 1937; Warrington, Kearney, 58.3 and 57.2, Oct. 1, 1937; Sampson, Bath, Me., 17.2 and 27.1, Feb. 19, 1938; Davis, Bath, 15.8 and 23.5, May 19, 1938;

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Destroyers (1500 ton)—Cummings, Staten Island, 98.9 and 93.6, Nov. 1, 1936; Lamson, Bath, 98.9 and 98.9, Nov. 1, 1936; Reid, Kearney, 97.8 and 98.6, Oct. 15, 1936; Case, Boston, 90 and 98, Nov. 1, 1936; Conyngham, Boston, 98 and 96, Dec. 1, 1936; Cassin, Philadelphia, 98.5 and 96.3, Nov. 1, 1936; Shaw, Philadelphia, 98 and 94.3, Dec. 1, 1936; Tucker, Norfolk, 99.1 and 96.3, Jan. 1, 1937; Downes, Norfolk, 96.1 and 94.3, Feb. 1, 1937; Cushing, Puget Sound, 99.6 and 98.3, Oct. 1, 1936; Perkins, Puget Sound, 99.6 and 97.3, Oct. 15, 1936; Smith, Mare Island, 97 and 91.8, Nov. 1, 1936; Preston, Mare Island, 95.3 and 89, Dec. 1, 1936; Gridley, Fore River, 61.1 and 73.7, March 2, 1937; Craven, Fore River, 58.2 and 66.5, June 2, 1937; Dunlap, Staten Island, 79.4 and 76.5, Jan. 9, 1937; Fanning, Staten Island, 75.4 and 75.4, Feb. 9, 1937; Bagley, Norfolk, 55.4 and 82, March 1, 1937; Blue, Norfolk, 47.5 and 69.4, May 1, 1937; Helm, Norfolk, 46.5 and 65.5, July 1, 1937; Mugford, Boston, 51.5 and 63, April 1, 1937; Ralph Talbot, Boston, 50.5 and 62, July 1, 1937; Henley, Mare Island, 49.5 and 66.8, July 1, 1937; Patterson, Puget Sound, 56.3 and 67.1, May 1, 1937; Jarvis, Puget Sound, 52.5 and 67.1, July 1, 1937; Benham, Kearney, 6.4 and 1.4, Jan. 14, 1938; Ellet, Kearney, 6.2 and 1.7, April 14, 1938; Lang, Kearney, 6.2 and 1.7, July 14, 1938; McCall, Fore River, 38.6 and 31.1, Sept. 19, 1937; Maury, Fore River, 35.6 and 2.4, Dec. 19, 1937; Mayrant, Boston, 3 and 0, June 14, 1938; Trippe, Boston, 3 and 0, Aug. 14, 1938; Rhind, Philadelphia, 2.9 and .8, June 14, 1938; Rowan, Norfolk, 3.2 and .6, June 14, 1938; Stack, Norfolk, 3.2 and .6, Aug. 14, 1938; Sterrett, Charleston, 4.3 and .2, June 14, 1938; Wilson, Puget Sound, 4 and .01, June 14, 1938. No progress reported on Destroyers 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419 and 420.

Gunboats—Erie, New York, 99.6 and 99.5, Oct. 15, 1936; Charleston, Charleston, 99.5 and 99.8, Sept. 15, 1936.

(Note—Following are the names of the vessels and the date of commission of those already commissioned: Case, Sept. 15, 1936; Cassin, Aug. 21, 1936; Shaw, Sept. 18, 1936; Tucker, July 23, 1936; Cushing, Aug. 28, 1936; Perkins, Sept. 18, 1936; Smith, Sept. 19, 1936; Erie, July 1, 1936; Charleston, July 8, 1936.)

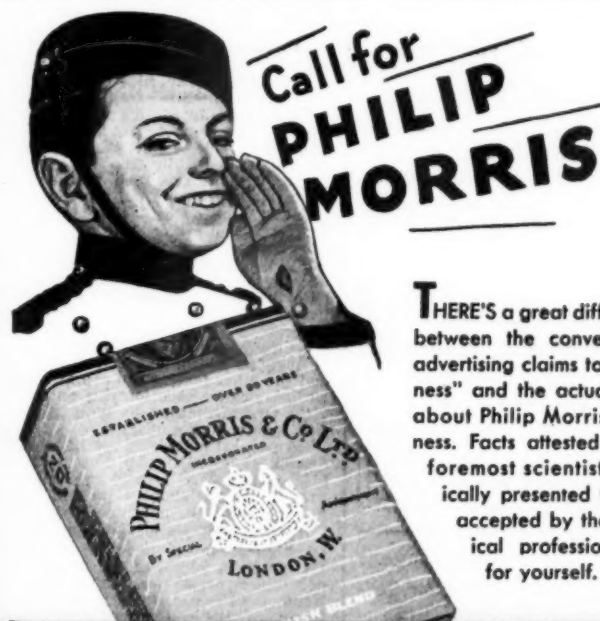
Future of Fitzsimonds Hospital—Hearings were held at the Bureau of the Budget this week on the proposal for a construction program at Fitzsimonds Hospital for the joint use of the Army and the Veterans Administration. The hospital is now spread over quite a large territory and requires considerable funds annually in upkeep and transportation. From a strictly military standpoint, however, its expansion and rebuilding would be for the benefit of the Veterans Administration inasmuch as its facilities, while not all that could be desired, are sufficient for the Army's needs. Higher up on the priority of Army medical needs are new construction at Walter Reed General Hospital and Carlisle Barracks. It is understood that the Veterans Administration would put some funds into the development of Fitzsimonds. What the Bureau of the Budget will determine in the matter has not been made known.

Number of Navy Vessels Decreases—Figures made public at the Navy Department this week revealed that the United States, chiefly by scrapping old naval vessels in accordance with the provisions of the London Naval Treaty, has reduced its naval strength from 324 vessels of 1,080,715 tons to 306 vessels of 1,062,875 tons.

On the other hand during the same period Great Britain, Japan, Italy, France and Germany increased their naval strength. Great Britain added two vessels over its total of 307 as of July 1, 1936, increasing its tonnage from 1,224,329 tons to 1,232,854 tons. Japan's navy increased during the three months from 213 vessels of 772,797 tons to 217 of 776,397 tons. France had the largest increase of any of the major powers with a rise from 178 vessels of 558,452 tons of 187 vessels of 571,734 tons. Italy added four vessels to its total of 191 as of July 1, bringing its total tonnage from 403,865 tons to 406,333 tons. Germany likewise increased its navy by adding four vessels to its total of 49, bringing its total tonnage from 113,708 tons to 125,458 tons.

New Infantry Regiment—Maj. Gen. Edward Croft, USA, Chief of Infantry, has given his approval to the new type of Infantry Regiment which was tested at Fort Benning, Ga., from last October until the middle of the summer. His report on the reorganization of the regiment is now in the hands of the General Staff and will form part of their study of the reorganization of divisions.

Whether or not the General Staff will recommend the same Infantry Regiment set up within the division as that of General Croft will depend upon their study of the division. When the division restudy is completed in the next six or seven months the General Staff may recommend something entirely different in order to conform with the new division.



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Nat. Guard to Infantry School

Ft. Benning, Ga.—National Guard personnel from all over the country will begin a period of active duty with the tank battalion of the Infantry School on Oct. 28, according to orders which have been received at Ft. Benning from the office of the National Guard Bureau, War Department, Washington, D. C.

The period of active duty will consist of a course of instruction in a school organized by the tank battalion in which the Guard personnel will receive instruction from officers and personnel of the unit in the mechanics, driving, and tactical use of the new light tank, latest type to be employed by the United States Army, the details of which are still a confidential military matter.

The Guardsmen who will report at the Infantry School include Staff Sergeant Floyd W. Bickmore, 40th Tank Company, California; Staff Sergeant Christian Beyreuther, 43rd Tank Company, Connecticut; Staff Sergeant Hugh A. Pudsey, 25th Tank Company, Massachusetts; Staff Sergeant Donald K. Hanes, 33rd Tank Company, Illinois; Staff Sergeant Frederick W. Frank, 27th Tank Company, New York; Sergeant Mike Arbutiek, 37th Tank Company, Ohio; and Sergeant Ernest C. Morgan, 30th Tank Company, Georgia; Sergeant Herbert A. Blackwell, 29th Tank Company, Virginia; Staff Sergeant Thomas R. Hetrick, 28th Tank Company, Pennsylvania; Staff Sergeant James B. Parsons, 38th Tank Company, Kentucky; and Sergeant Lilburn H. Stevens, 41st Tank Company, Washington.

The course of instruction is scheduled to continue until November 23, when the students will return to their homes, and function as instructors to their organizations in the theory of operation of the new weapon.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed of the news of the services.

Army Blue Uniforms

(Continued from First Page)

For the time being possession of the new blues will be optional, but it is likely that when it becomes possible to issue the blues to the enlisted men then it will become required for officers.

A study is now in progress to devise a new field service uniform for the enlisted men. A few selected companies, troops and batteries, probably at such stations as Washington, D. C., Ft. Myer, Va., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., and Ft. Washington, Md., will be equipped with the new blues and at the same time will be given various types of experimental service uniforms. This, it is expected, probably will take place some time next Spring. When these experiments have produced a real working uniform, probably something comfortable with a zipper jacket, suitable for all arms and services, and any changes shown desirable in the blue uniform have been decided upon, then arrangements will be made to issue them to the entire service, replacing the present issue uniforms. Such replacement will be made by units and Corps Areas in a manner similar to that by which issue of the new tailored elastic uniform was done a few years ago.

In the meantime, it has been decided that troops wearing the dress or full dress while mounted may be authorized to substitute the present service uniform breeches and dress boots for the blue trousers and shoes.

Following is the text of revised portions of AR 600-40 and AR 600-35 to be published to the service as War Department Circular No. 66, 1936:

1. General.—a. A blue dress uniform convertible to a full dress and a special full dress, is adopted for wear by all officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons, except as provided in b below.

b. All articles of uniform for wear by the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff, former Chief of Staff, and other officers of the rank of general are such as each may prescribe for himself, except insignia of grade.

c. All officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons are authorized to provide themselves with the new uniform at their option. All blue uniforms purchased after the receipt of this circular, except as provided in b above, will conform to the specifications prescribed herein. Existing old style blue uniforms may be worn until no longer serviceable (see par. 1F, AR 600-40).

d. The adopted standards of cloths for the blue dress and full dress uniforms are as follows:

- (1) For coats and caps, dark blue.
- (a) Beaver.
- (b) Broadcloth.
- (c) Crepe.
- (d) Doeskin.
- (e) Elastique.
- (f) Serge.

(2) For trousers, sky blue.—The same materials as in (1) above.

2. Various articles of clothing and equipment.—a. Aiguillette.—For those authorized to wear them, braided gold cord $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter, in two parts, front and back, each fastened to a triangular piece of brass having a hook on the inside. This hook attaches to a small strip of brass having slips under the shoulder loop or shoulder knot. The front and back parts each to have a loop $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Total length of back part to be 34 inches, with 24 inches of braiding; the front, 25 inches, with 15 inches of braiding; both to measure 2 inches from braiding to button loop and knot; knot to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and ferrets 3 inches.

The brass strip for shoulder loop and knot to be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length with an extra piece fastened thereto, forming a loop 1 inch in length, for the flexible backing of shoulder loop and knot.

b. Belt, full dress.

- (1) Material.—
- (a) Leather.—Black.
- (b) Hardware.—Gold-color metal.

(2) In general.— $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width with a metal loop for saber.

(3) Belt plate.—Rectangular, 2 inches in width and 3 inches in length, with raised rim enclosing the arms of the United States with rays and thirteen stars over the head of the eagle.

(4) Ornatmentation.

(a) General officers of the line and general officers of the GHQ Air Force.—Three stripes of gold bullion, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from each edge and equally spaced.

(b) Other officers, warrant officers, and

contract surgeons.—Four-velum gold lace, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, with three silk stripes, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width, of the first-named color of the arm or service, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from each edge and equally spaced.

(5) Belt, officers, M 1921 or belt, russet leather, warrant officers (par. 46, AR 600-35), will not be worn with the blue uniform.

c Breeches.—As prescribed in paragraph 3, AR 600-35.

d Buttons.—As prescribed in paragraph 4, AR 600-35.

e Coat, blue dress.

(1) Material.—See paragraph 1d (1).

(2) In general.—A single-breasted form-fitting sack coat, extending to crotch, with no pronounced flare, or waistline seam. To fit easily over the chest and shoulders and to be fitted at the waist to conform to figure. The left front to appear straight from top button to bottom of front. Buttoned down the front with four large regulation coat buttons equally spaced. Belt, when worn, to be spaced between two lower buttons. Sufficient flare to be on the right front in order to remain undrapered.

(3) Back.—A vent in the back to extend from immediately below waistline to bottom, following the back seam and with an underlap of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. To have two waistline detachable belt hooks let in side seams.

(4) Collar and lapel.—The collar to measure approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the back, the opening between collar end and lapel not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Lapels to be semipeaked, not wider than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch more than collar end, and the top edge to be horizontal. For those authorized to wear aigullettes, two buttons placed about 2 inches apart on under side of left or right lapel, depending on position aigullette is worn.

(5) Shoulder.—On each shoulder a strap about $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in width and sufficiently long to accommodate tongue of shoulder loops or shoulder knots without showing when shoulder loops are in place, set about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from sleeve head seam. On each upper end of shoulder a patch equipped with an eyelet to accommodate the post of a small regulation coat button.

(6) Ornatmentation.—(a) General officers of the line and general officers of the GHQ Air Force.—On each sleeve one $\frac{3}{4}$ inch two-velum gold lace stripe, lower edge of stripe to be 3 inches above the end of the sleeve.

(b) Other officers and contract surgeons.—On each sleeve two $\frac{3}{4}$ inch two-velum gold lace stripes placed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart over a silk stripe of the first-named color of the arm or service, the bottom of the lower stripe to be three inches above the end of the sleeve.

(c) Warrant officers.—Without stripe.

f. Collar.—(1) Dress and full dress.—White, of turndown pattern, semi-soft or stiff, of plain material without stripe or figure.

(2) Special full dress.—White, of commercial wing type.

g. Decorations, service medals, etc.—As prescribed in Section IV, AR 600-35. The War Department General Staff Identification may be worn as authorized in Sect. I, Cir. 45, W. D. 1933.

h. Footgear.

- (1) Shoes.—Black, of commercial pattern.
- (2) Boots.—To be of good quality tan, cordovan, or russet leather, of commercial pattern, without lacing.

i. Gloves.—(1) Dress, leather.—To be of good quality, chamol or doeskin. Method of fastening to be with button and buttonhole.

(2) Dress, white (cotton or lisle).—To be of good quality white cotton (lisle). Method of fastening to be with button and buttonhole.

j. Headgear.—Cap, blue dress.

(1) Material.—See paragraph 1d (1).

(2) Crown.—Based on a size $7\frac{1}{4}$, about $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches from front to rear, and about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches from side to side, graduated according to size, stiffened in front by springs and falling without stiffening to the rear, with two eyelets $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the welt seam and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on each side of side seam of quarters. Top stiffened at rim with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch flat grommet.

(3) Visor.—Top of black patent leather, waterproof, lined with embossed green hatter's leather. Greatest width about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and slope from vertical of about 55 degrees.

(4) Chin strap.—Leather, in two parts, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, one end forming a slide and the other fastened to cap at end of visor with a small regulation cap button.

(5) Ornatmentation.—Chin strap covered with two-velum gold lace.

(a) General officers of the line and general officers of the GHQ Air Force.—On a blue-black velvet band around cap, oak leaves in groups of two, about 1 inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, embroidered in gold.

(b) Other officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons.—A band of grosgrain silk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, of the first-named color of the arm or service, with a band of two-velum gold lace, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width, at top and bottom. If the arm or service has two colors, to have a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch piping of the second-named color on the inside edges of bands.

k. Insignia.—As prescribed in Section III, AR 600-35, and Section IV, AR 600-40, with

(Continued on Next Page)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Army Blue Uniforms

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the following exceptions:

- (1) All insignia will be of metal.
- (2) Regimental distinctive insignia, shoulder sleeve insignia, and wound and war service chevrons will not be worn with the blue uniforms.

1. Necktie.—(1) Dress and full dress.—Adopted four-in-hand pattern, of plain black material without stripe or figure.

(2) Special full dress.—Commercial, black, bow tie, of plain material without stripe or figure.

m. Saber chain.—The nickel saber chain will be worn with the saber (par. 47b (1), AR 600-35 and par. 55a, AR 600-40).

n. Saber knot, dress.—To be a strap of gold-color lace, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. A keeper, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, of gold-color lace. An acorn $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of gold-color lace.

o. Shoulder knot (for officers and contract surgeons only).—To be of gold or gilt cord, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, the knot to be formed of 4 plaits of 3-cord and rounded at the top, a small regulation coat button in the upper end of knot. Knot to be not more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, conforming to shoulder; to be stiffened on the underside with a flexible backing covered with cloth of the color of coat; to have attached to the strap a suitable attachment for fastening to the shoulder of coat. Metal insignia of grade will be worn on the shoulder knot.

p. Shoulder loops.

- (1) In general.—Detachable shoulder loops slightly stiffened and formed to shoulder, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width at the lower end and reaching to edge of collar, upper end pointed, covered with cloth of the color of coat. To have on the back an attachment for fastening to the shoulder of coat.

(2) Ornamentation.—Not to extend over the edges of shoulder loop.

(a) General officers of the line and general officers of the GHQ Air Force.—The upper surface to have a border of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gold bullion.

(b) Other officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons.—The upper surface of shoulder loop to be covered with facing cloth of the first-named color of the arm or service, with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch border line of stitching. If the arm or service has two colors, the upper surface to be piped with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch border of the second-named color.

q. Shirts.—(1) Dress and full dress.—White, soft, commercial type, without stripe or figure.

(2) Special full dress.—White, commercial evening dress with stiff bosom (abbreviated bosom suggested).

r. Trousers, blue dress.

(1) Material.—See paragraph 1d(2).

(2) In general.—Cut on the lines of civilian trousers, without cuff.

(3) Ornamentation.—On the outside seams of trousers.

(a) General officers of the line and general officers of the GHQ Air Force.—A stripe of gold lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

(b) Other officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons.—A stripe of facing cloth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, of the first-named color of the arm or service, welted at the edges, except infantry, which will be white. If the arm or service has two colors, the stripe will be piped with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch border of the second-named color.

s. Colors of arms or services.—As prescribed by paragraph 49, AR 600-35, with the following added:

v. Warrant officers, brown.

Wearing of the Blue Dress

3. Wearing of the blue uniforms.—a. Blue dress uniform.—The following table specifies the occasions when the wearing of the blue dress uniform is authorized and the articles to be worn.

Occasions

(1) For ordinary wear after retreat (except when the white dress uniform or civilian clothing is authorized by the commanding officer) when on a military post or reservation.

(2) For social use before retreat.

(3) When off the post or reservation.

(4) In foreign countries. As may be provided by the laws or regulations of foreign countries by officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons of the Regular Army, active or retired, stationed in or visiting such countries in an official capacity.

(5) As may be authorized by the commanding officer.

Articles

(1) Aiguillettes.

(a) On right shoulder by—

1. The Chief of Staff.

2. Aides to the President.

(b) On left shoulder by aides (except aides to the President) and military attaches.

(2) Cap, dress, blue, with insignia, cap.

(3) Coat, dress, blue.

(4) Gloves, dress, leather, when worn.

(5) Insignia of grade, metal. As prescribed for service uniform in AR 600-40.

(6) Insignia, metal, lapel, as prescribed in AR 600-40.

(7) Necktie, dress.

(8) Service ribbons and badges. As prescribed for service uniform in AR 600-40.

(9) Shirt and collar, dress.

(10) Shoes and socks, black.

(11) Shoulder loops.

(12) Trousers, dress, blue.

(13) If the saber is worn, it will be worn with the belt, full dress and the saber knot, dress.

Wearing of Full Dress

b. Full dress uniform.—The following table specifies the occasions when the wearing of the full dress uniform is authorized and the articles to be worn:

Occasions

(1) At the following official and social functions:

(a) For the President or ex-President of the United States.

(b) At the White House.

(c) By or for the chief executive of a foreign country, or any member of a reigning royal family, members of the Cabinet, General of the Armies, Chief of Staff, a former Chief of Staff, a General, or an army or corps area commander.

(2) As may be provided by the laws or regulations of foreign countries, by officers, warrant officers, and contract surgeons of the Regular Army, active or retired, stationed in or visiting such countries in an official capacity.

(3) As may be authorized by the commanding officer.

Articles

The full dress uniform is the uniform prescribed in a above, substituting shoulder knots for shoulder loops, decorations and medals for service ribbons, and adding the belt, full dress. Gloves, white, will be worn.

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If the saber is worn, the saber knot, dress, will be worn thereon.

Wearing of Special Full Dress

c. Special full dress uniform.—The following table specifies the occasions when the wearing of the special full dress uniform is authorized and the articles to be worn:

Occasions

Formal evening social events.

Articles

The special full dress uniform is the uniform prescribed in a above, substituting decorations and medals for service ribbons (only when authorized by the commanding officer), necktie, special full dress, for necktie, dress; shirt and collar, special full dress, for shirt and collar, dress; shoulder knot for shoulder loop, and adding belt, full dress. Gloves, dress white, will be worn.

d. Dress, mounted.—Commanding officers may authorize dress, mounted. Under such circumstances the dress uniform will be that prescribed in a above, substituting the present service uniform breeches and dress boots for trousers and shoes.

e. Full dress, mounted.—Commanding officers may authorize full dress, mounted. Under such circumstances the full dress uniform will be that prescribed in b above, substituting the present service uniform breeches and dress boots for trousers and shoes.

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Personals

The Army and Navy Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held its October meeting at the Army and Navy Club, with Mrs. William F. Pearson, Regent, presiding.

The following new members have been elected: Mrs. Jerome Clark, Mrs. Thomas G. Herne, Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Miss Marguerite S. Kennedy, Miss Angelica G. Ramey.

The annual benefit card party will be October 23rd at the Shoreham Hotel at 2 P. M.

Mrs. Roosevelt heads the list of patronesses.

The following Officers and Warrant Officers of the Panama Canal Department, sailed on the USAT Republic Oct. 10, for New York; Lt. Col. William C. Foote, CAC and Christian W. Greenlee, VC, Majors Milton O. Boone, QMC, Emil H. Burgher, MC and William W. Southard, MC, 1st Lts. James W. Elder, Chaplain, Francis C. Foster, FA, William G. Fritz, CAC and Ronald R. Walker, AC and W. O. John R. Lastovka, AMPS.

Mrs. J. N. Sirmyer, who has spent the summer with Mrs. W. M. Riggs in Hendersonville, N. C., has returned to Davis Islands, Fla., to be with Col. and Mrs. E. A. Sirmyer, Cav., USA, who have taken an apartment at "The Venetian."

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Bailey, USA-Ret., are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Gandy, MC, USA, at Ft. Banks, Mass., during the week of the Army-Harvard football game.

Col. and Mrs. Edward J. Cullen, CAC, USA, are closing their house in Winchester, Va., and taking an apartment in St. Petersburg, Fla., where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. R. E. Byrd, mother of Senator Harry E. Byrd entertained at her home last Tuesday for Mrs. Cullen.

Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, widow of Colonel Jewett, USA, accompanied by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Pillsbury, Asst. to C. of E., USA, went to Pittsburgh Oct. 14, and christened the new Government dredge, Jewett, named for her husband. General and Mrs. Pillsbury and Mrs. Jewett will return to Washington later this week.

The Army and Navy Chapter of the D. A. R. will give a card party at The Hotel Shoreham, Oct. 23, 2 P. M. Mrs. Roosevelt has contributed and will act as a patroness. Also serving as patronesses are, Mrs. Claude Swanson, Mrs. Harry Woodring, Mrs. Malin Craig, Mrs. W. F. Pearson, Mrs. W. S. Rumbough, Mrs. Arthur Whaley, Mrs. George Newgarden, Miss Sophie Casey, Mrs. Charles T. Har-

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MISS LOUISE LAMBECK

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Lambeck, who recently announced her engagement to 2nd Lt. William R. Wendt, USMC.

ris, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Carter, Mrs. Edward Croft, Mrs. George Maddern Grimes, Mrs. J. F. Siler, Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, Mrs. George W. McIver, Mrs. Townsend Whelen, Mrs. George Cocheu, Mrs. J. W. Rumbaugh, and Mrs. W. T. Wood and Miss Stanley.

Fancy work articles, books, lingerie, cards, etc., are requested by Mrs. W. H. Carter of 2400 16th St., Washington, D. C. Miss Sophie Casey has charge of the table of candles and cakes, and contributions are requested. Miss Casey is at The Oakland on Columbia Road.

Tickets and tables are in charge of Mrs. Frank R. Keefer, 3607 Porter St., N. W., Washington, D. C., and Miss Frances Marion Webster, The Highlands.

Weddings and Engagements

Of interest to a large circle of Navy friends, is the marriage of Mrs. Lucille Lindgren of Honolulu and Coronado, Calif., to Lt. Edward Hastings Eldredge, USNR, which took place Friday, Oct. 2 at the First Methodist Church in Pensacola, Fla.

The Church was beautifully decorated with ferns, white cosmos, white tuberoses and dahlias. Chaplain H. G. Gatlin officiated.

The bride was attractively gowned in a dress of bottle green with hat to match, her corsage being of lilies of the valley and gardenias. Miss Emma Blaisdel of Coronado, California, who attended as maid of honor wore a gown of Autumn brown with hat to match and a corsage of yellow and brown flowers. Lt. (jg) E. T. Eves, USN, acted as best man for Lieutenant Eldredge.

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Barn, which was decorated for the occasion with white cosmos, ferns and illuminated with white candles.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Eldredge left immediately after the reception for their honeymoon and will be at home to their friends at 2006 East Jordan Street, Pensacola, Fla., after October 15. Lieutenant Eldredge is on duty with Squadron Two at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola. Mrs. Eldredge was the widow of Lt. S. Lindgren.

The marriage of Miss Florence Emily James, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Boyce M. James, FA, USA, at Ft. Warren, and William Esley Wood, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Wood of Greer, S. C., was solemnized Wednesday, Sept. 30, at the St. James Episcopal Church at Greenville, South Carolina.

Ferns, gladioli, and lighted tapers in candelabra decorated the altar. Lindsay Smith, Jr., presided at the organ and in addition to the conventional wedding

marches, accompanied two vocal solos by Mrs. F. Ulmer, "I Love You Truly," and "Perfect Love." Part of the program of pre-nuptial music was "The Rosary," a violin solo by Boyce Dillard.

The bride's gown was of old ivory satin in Elizabethan style, with Elizabethan collar and cuffs. The dress was made with a five yard train, and the bridal veil of illusion, was made with a coronet of orange blossoms. The bride carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. She was given in marriage by her father, Capt. Boyce M. James.

The maid of honor was Miss Lea Collins. The bridesmaids were the Misses Clara Mae Miles, Katherine Garlington, Eleanor Farr, and Ruth Greer. Virginia Dillard and Exia Pettit were the small flower girls. Two small girls, Elise Wood and Celeste Johnson were the ribbon bearers, and the ring was carried in a white lily by the diminutive ring bearer, Betty Wood.

The best man was the brother of the bridegroom, Murray Wood. Ushers-groomsmen were: Boyce James, Jr., brother of the bride, Francis Greene, Dee Wood, and E. E. Crain.

Immediately following the wedding, a reception for the bridal party and immediate members of the family was held in the Parish house. The bride and bridegroom are taking a motor trip of several weeks through Carolina and Virginia, following which they will be at home at Hiddinite, N. C. Mr. Wood, a graduate of Clemson College at Greer, S. C., and a member of A. T. A. fraternity, is an instructor at North Carolina State College. He is a lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve Corps.

Mrs. Wood attended the University of Wyoming at Laramie last year and is a Delta Delta Delta.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Frank, AC, USA, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Lt. Brooke E. Allen, AC, USA.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Chisholm Drake QMC, USA, of Langley Field, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucie Duke, to Lt. Douglas Ellsworth Williams, AC, USA. The wedding will take place some time in January.

Miss Julie Pringle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead F. Pringle, and Mr. William G. Caples, 3rd, son of Col. and Mrs. W. G. Caples, CE, USA, were married at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3, 1936, with the Rev. Merritt F. Williams, rector, officiating.

The church was decorated in a color scheme of green and white, southern smilax and palms being used with white gladioli, lilies and lighted candles. Miss Dorothy Bollwinkle, organist, played the wedding music.

Mrs. Willis Benton Pipkin, sister of the bride, was the matron of honor. The bride's two maids of honor were her cousins, Miss Ruth Henry and Miss Mary McRitchie. The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Gilchrist Wright, Miss Mary Gadsden, Miss Margaret Cuthbert and Miss Hess Jenkins. Mr. Andrew Rose was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Stephen Caples, Mr. Dean Terrill, Mr. Theodore Chapman, Mr. Dudley Hard, Jr., Mr. Willis Pipkin and Mrs. Ashmead Pringle, Jr.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore the wedding gown of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. W. G. Caples, of the period of 1905. The gown of white satin was made with a court train and a panel of point d'esprit down the front and a collar of rose point lace. The same lace formed the sleeves from wrist to elbow. The sleeves from elbow to shoulder were of tucked satin and point d'esprit. The veil of bridal illusion was hand-embroidered by nuns in New Orleans. She carried a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the South Carolina hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Caples went North for a

wedding trip, and on their return will reside at East Delaware, Chicago. Mrs. Caples wore for traveling a three-piece camel's hair suit with a green felt hat and brown accessories.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto J. De Moll announce the engagement of their daughter, Marcia Elizabeth, to Mr. James A. Campbell, 3d, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Campbell, Jr., USN-Ret., of Philadelphia and Washington.

The wedding will take place in December.

Capt. Philip H. Hammond, USN, now stationed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and Mrs. Hammond announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Phyllis Hammond, to Lt. (jg) James H. Howard, USN, son of Mrs. Charles Edward Nason Howard, of Charleston, S. C., and the late Colonel Howard, USA. Lieutenant Howard is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy of the class of 1930 and is now attached to the USS Phelps at Boston.

The marriage will take place in November.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Maddocks, SC, USA, announce the engagement of Miss Marguerite Huston to 1st Lt. Samuel Smellow, FA, (Ord.) USA.

Miss Huston is the daughter of the late Col. James Huston, USA.

The wedding will take place in Minneapolis during the Thanksgiving Holidays.

Post one USNA Alumni Dinner

The Naval Academy Alumni Association, which had planned to hold an Alumni dinner at Annapolis on Founders' Day this year (Saturday, Oct. 10) in connection with the Virginia football game, has announced that it has been decided to postpone the dinner until June Week of next year.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 15, 1936

Capt. Carl W. Raguse, Cav., USA, member of the United States Army Olympic team, who will be remembered for his sensational jumping with his great mount Dakota at the Inter-American Horse Show a year ago, will be one of the honor guests at the show this year. Now en route from Ft. Clark, Tex., Captain Raguse will arrive here in time to welcome his teammates from Ft. Riley, Kans., and to greet Dakota, considered by authorities to be one of the finest jumpers in the world.

Col. H. W. Fleet, Inf., USA, of Ft. Sam Houston and Mrs. Fleet are at the Martinique for a short stay.

The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, Rear Adm. George T. Pettengill, USN, and Mrs. Pettengill entertained a small company of friends Oct. 11, in honor of their son, Mr. George T. Pettengill, 3d, of New York, and his fiancée, Miss Anne Delfenbach, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Delfenbach, of Newark, N. J., who are visiting them in their quarters at the Navy Yard. Miss Delfenbach and Mr. Pettengill will be married soon after the first of the year.

Brig. Gen. M. S. Jarvis, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Jarvis will be at the Martinique for a few weeks.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis, USA-Ret., were in Washington over Sunday, Oct. 11, staying at the Carlton, and returned to their New York home Oct. 12.

Col. G. F. Baltzell, Inf., (CCC), USA, of Ft. McClellan, Ala., and Mrs. Baltzell are at the Martinique for an indefinite stay.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

October 12, 1936

Mrs. Herman Beukema had the first annual meeting of the Ladies Reading Club at her quarters on Monday. Mrs. Beukema read a paper on "Evolutions of Dress."

Capt. Harold P. Tasker and Capt. Ralph I. Glasgow and Mrs. Glasgow were joint host to a large group of friends at a cocktail party on Wednesday at the Officers' Club.

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Herron and Mrs. Herron of Chicago were guests this week of Lt. Col. Thurston Hughes and Mrs. Hughes.

Luncheon guests of Lt. Walter K. Wilson, Jr., and Mrs. Wilson early last week included Col. William A. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. Theodore M. Osborne and Mrs. Osborne, Lt. Thomas A. Lane and Mrs. Lane, Lt. Edmund K. Daley and Mrs. Daley, Lt. Horace T. Sykes, Jr., and Mrs. Sykes, Lt. Paul T. Yount and Mrs. Yount, Lt. Philip F. Kromer, Jr., and Mrs. Kromer, Lt. Oscar B. Bensley and Mrs. Bensley, and Lt. Frederick G. Saint.

Mrs. Dennis E. McCunniff returned to the post on Thursday from Washington where she was the guest of friends for several days.

The Women's Club had its first meeting of the Fall season at the Officers' Club on Friday. Following bridge tea was served to about seventy-five members. Mrs. William D. Connor and Mrs. Jonathan W. Anderson presided at the tea table and were assisted by Mrs. George Horner and Mrs. William N. Grun.

Lt. Col. Jacob S. Devers and Mrs. Devers have as their guest this week Colonel Devers' mother and sister, Mrs. Philip K. Devers and Miss Katherine Devers and Mrs. Frank Lloyd, all of York, Pa. Mrs. Robert Healy of Washington and Mrs. Devers mother, Mrs. Frank Lyon of Hickory Hill, McLean, Va.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

October 15, 1936

Mrs. Frances C. Hill, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chattle Hopkins of South River, is now making her home in Baltimore with her mother, Mrs. Hopkins, widow of Col. Harry J. Hopkins. They are living at the Ashburton Apartments.

Mrs. David Foote Sellers, wife of Rear Adm. Sellers, USN, and Mrs. Carroll S. Alden, wife of Dr. Alden, poured tea at the first meeting of the Autumn of the Naval Academy Women's Club which met on Oct. 5 at The Anchorage opposite the Naval Academy on the Severn River. At the meeting a lecture was given by Prof. Angel Vazquez of the department of languages at the Naval Academy. Assisting Mrs. Sellers and Mrs. Alden were Mrs. Bob Orr Mathews, Mrs. Roscoe F. Goode, Mrs. Elmer Jackson, Jr., Mrs. Donald R. Osborn, Jr., Mrs. Robert Glet, Mrs. Howard D. McIntosh, Mrs. Edward Doolin, Mrs. Howard L. Collins, Mrs. David Cummings, Mrs. John E. Johnson, Mrs. Carl Hensel, Mrs. Robert A. Cook and Mrs. Archibald W. G. McFadden.

Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard, widow of Comdr. Hilliard, USN, and her daughter, Miss Grace Hilliard, have returned from spending the Summer in California and are now living at Carvel Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry H. Lane, MC, USN-Ret., have returned from spending the Summer at their cottage at Jamestown, R. I., and will spend this month at Carvel Hall. Later they will go to Clearwater, Fla., where, as has been their custom, they will spend the Winter. Comdr. and Mrs. William N. Thomas, (ChC)

USN, recently passed the week-end in New York. Chaplain Thomas preached Sunday, Oct. 4, to the cadets at the West Point chapel.

QUANTICO, VA.

October 15, 1936

Miss Allrene McMillan of Pensacola, Fla., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, 2nd Lt. and Mrs. A. J. Hagel, USMC.

Mrs. E. C. Best, wife of 1st Lt. Best, USMC, left Oct. 9 for Pottstown, Pa., to visit her mother, Mrs. Grace Dibblell.

Capt. and Mrs. John O'Leary, USMC, had as guests recently, Mrs. O'Leary's mother and sister, Mrs. J. A. Norton and Mrs. G. N. Kimmel, both of Washington.

Mrs. E. F. Carlson, wife of Capt. Carlson, USMC, entertained at luncheon Oct. 8, in her quarters.

Mrs. G. T. Cummings, wife of Capt. Cummings, USMC, entertained at luncheon Oct. 6 in honor of Mrs. Frances C. Williams of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Mrs. D. M. Garrison of Annapolis.

Col. and Mrs. Charles J. Miller, USMC, have as house guests for 10 days Mrs. Miller's sister-in-law, Mrs. C. E. Gage from Waukesha, Wis. On Oct. 8 Mrs. Miller gave a tea in honor of her house guest and Mrs. E. H. Brainard of Washington.

FT. BARRANCAS, FLA.

October 6, 1936

Capt. and Mrs. Granger Anderson left Oct. 1 for Key West, where Captain Anderson will be on temporary duty to bridge the gap between the departure of the present commander of the Harbor Defenses of Key West, Maj. Wade Rhein, 13th Coast Artillery, and the arrival of the new commander, Maj. James D. MacMullen.

The regular monthly post hop was held Friday, Oct. 2. There were many guests from Pensacola and the Naval Air Station. Both those newly arrived and soon to depart joined Colonel and Mrs. Arthur in the receiving line. They were Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Humbert, Captain and Mrs. Oliver, Captain and Mrs. Kollmer, Captain and Mrs. Tucker, Lieutenant and Mrs. Julian, Lieutenant and Mrs. Yost.

Sunday, Oct. 4, the 13th Coast Artillery Band and the various detachments went on an all day fishing trip on the Junior Mine Planter Jenkins to the snapper banks. This was probably the first of a series of similar trips taken by the various organizations since the end of the summer training camp season. Unfortunately the gulf was quite rough but those who did not mind sloping decks had an enjoyable outing.

Captain and Mrs. Tucker and their three children left the post Oct. 5. Captain Tucker will enjoy a short leave of absence prior to sailing for the Philippines for duty.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Glassburn arrived Oct. 5 from Panama.

FT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

October 12, 1936

The Ft. Warren Music Club began its 1936-1937 season this past Thursday afternoon when members of the club met at the home of Mrs. Jacob R. Moon, president. The musical program was opened by Mrs. Thomas M. Tarpley, Jr., who played two piano numbers, Schumann's "Novelette" and a Bach selection. Mrs. Moon sang, "Sing, Smile, Slumber," by Gounod, and "Moon Marketing," by Weaver. Following this, Mrs. Tarpley discussed a phase of the sonata form, which will be a subject of study during the winter. Mrs. John M. Jenkins, Jr., and Mrs. Francis B. L. Meyer, played a four-hand arrangement for piano of Mozart's G Minor Symphony. Mrs. Carl J. Adler, chairman of the program committee, outlined the program for the season. Officers serving for this year, in addition to Mrs. Moon, president, are: Mrs. Jenkins, vice-president, and Mrs. Meyer, secretary-treasurer. The program committee in addition to Mrs. Adler, includes Mrs. Thomas MacGregor, and Mrs. Tarpley.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Carl J. Adler of the 20th Infantry, returned to Ft. Warren Thursday from a month's leave which they spent visiting relatives and friends in the east.

The next meeting of the Ft. Warren Study Club will be held the afternoon of Oct. 13, at the home of Mrs. John M. Jenkins, Jr., of the 76th Field Artillery. Mrs. James H. Turner will give a talk on Oriental Rugs.

The first regular meeting of the Brownies, junior girl scout group, of which Mrs. F. B. L. Meyer is the leader, was held Monday afternoon at the Girl Scout rooms. The picnic planned for Saturday was cancelled due to the bad weather.

Miss Katherine Anderson of Burlington, Iowa, arrived at Ft. Warren this past week to spend several months as the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. T. W. Essig of the 20th Infantry. Miss Anderson is Mrs. Essig's cousin.

Mrs. T. W. Essig's mother, Mrs. Clara Jones, who has been making her home with Captain and Mrs. Essig, will leave this week for an extended visit in Mount Vernon, Washington.

The Fort Warren Girl Scout troop held their first meeting this season when they had a picnic lunch at the Girl Scout rooms. The picnic was planned for out-of-doors, but due

to the inclement weather, was held inside. In the absence of the troop leader, Mrs. J. B. Henneberger, who is convalescing from a recent illness, Mrs. Carroll K. Leeper, and Mrs. John F. Schmelzer were in charge of the meeting.

FT. McCLELLAN, ALA.

October 12, 1936

Col. George F. Baltzell, the Post Commander, and Mrs. Baltzell have returned after a brief absence during which Colonel Baltzell spent a few days in Washington on official business.

Maj. W. R. Mann and Maj. Ernest Samusson left Friday for Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., to attend a two weeks' course at the ground school for officers being conducted at that station.

Mrs. Ernest Samusson, wife of Maj. Ernest Samusson, 22d Infantry, is spending a few days in Atlanta, as the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Red Frew.

Mrs. D. V. Chisholm arrived Wednesday for a visit with her daughter Mrs. W. R. Mann.

The officers on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Fort McClellan entertained at a delightful dance at Bonny Castle, honoring Capt. and Mrs. Dayton L. Robinson, who expect to leave Fort McClellan within the next few days on a two months' vacation before sailing for Panama in December. Captain Robinson has been the Executive Officer of District D, CCC Headquarters, Fort McClellan for the past several months.

Maj. R. E. Lewis, Ord-Ren., of Gadsden, Ala., was a visitor to the post this week.

Capt. Clarence H. Schabacker, Post Quartermaster, has returned from a brief visit to his parents in Wisconsin.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

October 6, 1936

Capt. Russell Willson, USN, who is being detached from the USS Pennsylvania October 31, and Mrs. Willson, together with their daughter Mary and son Russell, Jr., are to visit another daughter, Miss Eunice Willson, in Washington, D. C., before going on to London, Eng., where Capt. Willson is to serve as naval attaché.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Middletown S. Elliott, USN, are looking forward to the arrival of their daughter, Mrs. Joel Newsom, of Boston, wife of Lt. Newsom, executive officer of the new destroyer USS Moffett. Mrs. Newsom is expected to remain here about two (Continued on next page)



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Posts and Stations SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

months while the Moffett is out on its "shake down" cruise.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Brashears, Jr., USN, have as their house guest Comdr. Brashears' mother, Mrs. G. W. Brashears, sr., of Chicago, for whom several affairs have been given.

Capt. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., USN, commanding officer of the naval air station, entertained the officers at the station and their wives, with a cocktail party on Friday.

Comdr. and Mrs. Lynde D. McCormick, USN, are leaving for Honolulu; Comdr. McCormick going with his ship, to be followed later by Mrs. McCormick and sons, Jett and Lynde McCormick. Montrose G. McCormick, another son, returned recently to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Comdr. and Mrs. Howard B. McCleary, USN, received, at a large at home on Saturday in Hotel del Coronado, where they are staying.

Capt. and Mrs. William C. Lemly, USMC, entertained with a covers-for-eighteen dinner party in their home on Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Andrew C. Pickens, USN, of Long Beach, are house guests of Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Carson, USN, who are giving a cocktail party and a dinner in their honor during the Pickens' brief stay here.

FT. DAVIS, C. Z. September 27, 1936

A group from Fort Davis made an interesting cruise over the week-end on the Deborah to the San Blas Islands. They left Saturday and returned late Sunday night, after visiting this unique group of islands. The party was composed of a large group of men from "K" Company, Fourteenth Infantry, Fort Davis. They were accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. John Homewood, Mrs. George A. Jackson and Mrs. Leroy E. McGraw of Fort Davis.

Lt. and Mrs. George E. Bender of Fort Davis gave a dinner party Sunday evening at the Strangers Club in Colon. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. John L. Jenkins, Maj. and Mrs. Frank S. Mansfield, Maj. and Mrs. Clinton E. Fenters, Maj. George A. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Fay Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson T. Douglas, and Capt. Leroy E. McGraw.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert M. Cox entertained with supper party Saturday night at the Ft. Davis Officers' Club.

Capt. and Mrs. Cox's guests were Col. John L. Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins, Lt. Col. Charles S. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Lt. Col. Fletcher O. McFarland and Mrs. McFarland, Miss Josephine Flits, Maj. Henry E. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, Maj. George A. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson and Maj. Michael J. Mulcahy and Mrs. Mulcahy.

Mrs. John L. Jenkins, wife of the commanding officer of Fort Davis, was the guest of honor Saturday at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Francis M. Rich. The party also welcomed a group of ladies who arrived at Fort Davis recently from the States.

With the guest of honor were Mrs. Fletcher O. McFarland, Mrs. George A. Jackson, Mrs. Edward Wadden, Mrs. Lee V. Hunnicutt, Mrs. Hugh C. Parker and Mrs. Fremont B. Hodson.

PENSACOLA, FLA. October 11, 1936

One of the largest and most enjoyable parties given recently was the Cocktail Party, Friday from five till seven at The Barn, with Lt. and Mrs. W. J. Mullins and Lt. P. L. Haynes as hosts and the officers of Squadron Two and their wives as the honored guests. Invitations for the party, headed by a picture of a horse winking one eye read: Head Your Horses for The Barn Friday. Invitational Handicap Meet for Squadron Two, staged by the Mullins' and Phil Haynes. Contestants at Post at 1730. A wet track is expected! Music was played on the terrace during the evening.

Guests numbering 200, included Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Blakely, Comdr. and Mrs. G. D. Murray, Comdr. and Mrs. G. F. Bogan, Lt. and Mrs. T. A. Gray, Jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. E. Gebres, Lt. and Mrs. Del Conley, Lt. and Mrs. B. B. Nichol, Capt. G. S. Burrell, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Farrell, Lt. and Mrs. E. C. Peterson, Lt. and Mrs. T. N. Thwait, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. W. W. Lowrey, Lt. and Mrs. Dussault, Lt. and Mrs. Chaffee, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. C. Clifton, Lt. and Mrs. E. R. Sanders, Lt. Comdr. J. R. Tate, Lt. and Mrs. C. C. Yanquell, Lt. B. W. Wright, Lt. and Mrs. W. S. Harris, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Pickling, Lt. (jg) Tommy Ashcraft, Lt. and Mrs. G. B. Chaffee, Lt. and Mrs. L. E. Massey, Lt. and Mrs. E. C. Renfro, Lt. and Mrs. N. S. Haines, Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Rosasco, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. S. Van Mater, Lt. and Mrs. T. W. Wagner, Lt. and Mrs. W. R. Hopf, Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Duffley, Lt. and Mrs. W. C. King, Lt. and Mrs. M. M. Cloukey, Lt. and Mrs. A. M. Ferguson, Lt. and Mrs. W. A. Willis, Lt. and Mrs. F. R. Scholly, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Weir, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Pollock, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Scollin,

Lt. and Mrs. D. G. Jackson, Lt. and Mrs. G. M. Elliott, Lt. and Mrs. F. P. Brown, Lt. and Mrs. W. Gray, Lt. and Mrs. G. A. Klopfer, Lt. and Mrs. G. V. Walker, Lt. and Mrs. J. I. Nienaber, Lt. and Mrs. E. J. Langan, Lt. and Mrs. R. M. Elzey, Lt. and Mrs. C. F. Nieherle, Lt. and Mrs. Vern Williams, Lt. and Mrs. D. A. MacIsaac, Lt. and Mrs. P. S. Brunk, Lt. and Mrs. H. J. Beyer, Ens. and Mrs. H. B. Jenkins, Ens. and Mrs. J. O. Roberts, Ens. and Mrs. D. A. Sooy, Ens. and Mrs. K. L. Gage, Ens. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, Ens. and Mrs. T. W. Jewett, Ens. and Mrs. J. N. Gentry, Lt. and Mrs. J. T. L. D. Gabbert, Lt. and Mrs. K. E. Aldrich, Lt. J. H. Petty, Lt. W. T. Scott, Lt. J. E. Fretwell, Ens. S. D. Terrell, Ens. C. W. Coit, Jr., Ens. J. B. McKelvey, Cadet Nofstinger, Cadet H. Harrison and others.

Capt. and Mrs. S. S. Rodman, (MC), entertained with a dinner party at their quarters in the yard on Friday evening.

Saturday evening Lt. and Mrs. J. S. Holmberg entertained a group of friends with a dinner party, having as their guest Lt. Comdr. J. R. Tate, Miss Ruby DeVina, Lt. and Mrs. D. C. Roberts, Lt. W. A. Willis, Capt. R. Relsweber, USMC, and Capt. R. C. Scollin, USMC.

NORFOLK, VA. October 16, 1936

Several parties preceded the supper dance Friday evening at the Officers' Club in the Navy Yard given by the officers of the Navy Yard, Naval Hospital, and Naval Ammunition Depot.

Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Haslop entertained at a cocktail party at their home in the Navy Yard followed by supper at the club in honor of their house guests, Mrs. C. W. Walters and Miss Anne Walters, of South Boston, Va., and Mrs. C. W. Martyr, of Fredericksburg. Capt. and Mrs. Haslop's guests, in addition to the guests of honor, were Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles S. Freeman, Capt. A. S. Wadsworth, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Hammond, Col. and Mrs. P. A. Capron, Comdr. and Mrs. L. L. Hunter, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. R. Blaisdell, Maj. and Mrs. P. S. Geer, Maj. and Mrs. H. M. H. Fleming, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. J. F. S. Norris, Mrs. F. C. Hall, Lt. and Mrs. C. M. E. Hoffman, Mrs. M. E. West, of Long Beach, Calif.; Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Onley, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Juhan, Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Earnshaw, Lt. and Mrs. E. L. Schief, Miss Mary Tignor, and Mrs. R. M. Pencher.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. L. Maples entertained a party of eleven at the club, and the guests included Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Austin, Comdr. Scott B. McFarland, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. D. M. McGill, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. M. Huntington, and Lt. and Mrs. E. I. McQuiston.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. N. L. Rawlings were hosts at a cocktail party at their home in the Navy Yard preceding the dance. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Warfield, Capt. R. C. Heiner, Comdr. and Mrs. J. I. Hale, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. T. Paine, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. W. Fleming, Lt. and Mrs. J. C. Huske, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Billioy.

The Misses Margaret and Phyllis Hammond entertained at a party of six at the Club.

LONG BEACH, CALIF. October 11, 1936

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, was assisted by his niece, Miss Louise Hepburn, at an "at home" at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his apartment at the Villa Riviera, to which officers of the staff from the flagship Pennsylvania were bidden. Miss Hepburn, daughter of the W. W. Hepburns of Philadelphia, is enjoying the social whirl since her arrival here for a visit of several months with her uncle.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Edward B. Fenner were honor guests at a supper party Thursday night given by Capt. Russell Crenshaw, chief of staff to the admiral, other guests being officers of the staff and their wives. The hosts were assisted by their daughter, Miss Sally Berkeley Crenshaw.

Sharing honors at the luncheon sponsored by wives of officers attached to USS Pensacola were Mrs. George H. Bowdye, wife of the new commanding officer, and Mrs. Alfred G. Zimmerman, wife of the executive officer. The Bowdyes have come here from recent tours of duty at San Diego and Newport, R. I., and are residing at 2764 East Second Street with their sons, George and Richard. Luncheon hostesses were Misses Gerald Ketchum, Curtis Smiley and Eustace Prescott.

Comdr. and Mrs. O. W. Swainson of Seattle are guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Bush. The officer has duty at the field station, Seattle.

After luncheon, the hostess, Miss Elsie Doyle, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Doyle, USS California, entertained a group of sub-debs at the matinee performance of "Ramona," Misses Rosemary Reichmuth, Georgia Gasser, Mary Virginia and Edna Louise Edel. Both Miss Reichmuth and the Edel girls are new arrivals with their families. Captain Reichmuth, is attached to Vice Admiral Kempff's staff. Comdr. Edel (Chaplain Corps) is aboard USS Maryland. The girls are at-

tending a local high school. One brother of Miss Reichmuth, John, is at Stanford University.

Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Frucht of San Diego were recent guests of Lt. B. B. McWright, USN-Ret., and Mrs. McWright at their Granada Ave. home.

National Guard Resolutions

A resolution calling for an increase in the National Guard of not less than 5,000 enlisted men in the next War Department Budget was made by the National Guard Association at its annual convention, held in Providence, R. I., last week. The National Guard, it was agreed, should be increased to 210,500 enlisted men and the necessary officers as provided in the Tables of Organization. This increase will be asked for in two increments over the next two fiscal years. It also was resolved that within this additional increment the Quartermaster Regiments and the Medical Regiments of Divisions and the Coast Artillery and Anti-Aircraft Regiments be completed fully.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Gardner Waller, Adjutant General of the Virginia National Guard, was elected president of the National Guard Association of the United States at its annual convention at Providence, R. I., Oct. 10, 1936.

Brig. Gen. George E. Leech, of Minnesota, former Chief of the National Guard Bureau, was elected Vice President; Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean of Topeka, Kans., was elected treasurer, and Brig. Gen. Frederick M. Waterbury of New York was elected Secretary.

The convention voted to meet next year in Montgomery, Ala.

The convention also drafted a resolution asking the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Secretary of War to consult the National Guard before making a final decision on the reorganization of the Infantry Regiment and the Infantry Division and that when final action is taken the Secretary of War, for a reasonable period of years and until the organization has been tested amply, make a general exception for the National Guard.

Another resolution called for the officers of the Association to contact the Chief of the National Guard Bureau with a request that the present policy respecting sick and injured be liberalized. It is felt by the Association that the Bureau and the Comptroller General have been entirely too strict in the past.

Officers of the Association were directed in another resolution to try and secure from Harry Hopkins, W.P.A. Administrator, allotment of W.P.A. funds through the War Department and the National Guard Bureau for \$3,500,000 to be spent at several National Guard Camps through the country. A sum of \$2,000,000 would be spent for new construction, while the remainder would be used for repair, replacements and additions to present installations.

Following is the text of the major resolutions adopted by the Association:

Increase in Personnel

1. RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this Association that the strength of the National Guard should be increased to 210,500 enlisted men and necessary officers as provided in the Tables of Organization, and to this end the officers of this Association are directed to request the additional increase in two increments over the next two fiscal years, and that provision for an increase of not less than 5,000 enlisted men be made in the next War Department Budget. To this end the officers are directed to contact the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War, the Bureau of the Budget, and, if necessary, the Congress and secure the additional funds needed for this purpose.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That within this additional increment the Quartermaster Regiments and the Medical Regiments of Divisions and the Coast Artillery and Anti-Aircraft Regiments be fully completed, and that, if necessary to accomplish this purpose, the Secretary of War be requested to make a general exception permitting the completion of the Medical Regiments.

Infantry Regiment and Division

2. It is realized that serious study is being given to the reorganization of the Infantry Regiment and the Infantry Division and that the strength and equipment of these organizations is of primary importance. However, the National Guard has devoted many years to the reorganization of its units and said units have been equitably and justly allocated to the several states throughout the country, and any change in tables of organi-

zation would to a very great extent disrupt the present National Guard allocation and organization.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the officers of this Association be directed to present this important matter to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War with the request that, before final action is taken the National Guard be consulted on this important subject and if found advisable, the Secretary of War, for a reasonable period of years and until such organization had been amply tested, make a general exception as provided by law for the National Guard of the United States, in order that no change in the present allocation or organization of the National Guard would be made effective until it had been definitely determined that the new organization would be permanent.

Sick and Injured

3. The present policy of the National Guard Bureau respecting sick and injured needs considerable modification, based on recent action taken on a number of bona fide cases. While it may be a fact that in years past the Bureau found their policy to be entirely too liberal in some cases and that they were therefore compelled to change their attitude, this cannot be taken as a justification for the present very strict and unreasonable interpretation of the law. The law was designed for a specific purpose, that is, to care for those officers and men of the National Guard who are taken sick or are injured in line of duty incident to participation in training camps. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED; that the officers of this Association be directed to present this subject to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau with a request that the present policy be liberalized, and if necessary to secure the desired results that they contact the Comptroller General, and failing to secure proper and adequate relief from him that they then present to the Congress whatever amendment to the law they may be needed in order that the officers and men of the National Guard injured or sick in line of duty will have the attention and pay to which they are entitled.

W.P.A. Allotments

4. BE IT RESOLVED, That the officers of this Association be directed to use every effort to secure the approval of Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, W.P.A. Administrator, for the allotment from W.P.A. funds through the War Department and the National Guard Bureau of \$3,500,000 to be expended at the several National Guard Camps throughout the United States on the approximate basis of \$1,500,000 for repairs, replacements and additions to present installations including water, sewerage, roads, buildings, etc., and \$2,000,000 for new construction.

Want Commissions

5. The Act of Congress which created the National Guard of the United States became law in June, 1933, and notwithstanding that fact, for some unknown or unaccountable reason, Federal commissions to be given the officers of the National Guard of the United States have never been distributed by the War Department. To date no satisfactory explanation has been offered for this long and unnecessary delay, and it is believed it is now time for us to demand that the commissions, which rightfully belong to the officers of the National Guard of the United States under the law, be granted them;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the officers of this Association be directed to present this matter to the Chief of Staff and that they ask for immediate compliance in this respect, and that when such commissions are issued they be in every respect in keeping with the dignity of the office.

Equal Rights

6. This Association subscribes to the principle of the one Army composed of the Regular Army, National Guard and the Organized Reserves, the two latter components being known as the civilian components; and further, we believe it to be equitable and proper that the two civilian components be administered as far as possible in an identical manner and that all privileges which are granted to one component should as far as possible always be granted to the other. We look with disfavor upon legislation which will in any wise tend to give to one civilian component privileges and emoluments and protection not given to the other.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the officers of this Association be directed to present these facts to the Chief of Staff and request that when legislation affecting either of the civilian components is being considered in the War Department, the representatives of both components be given an opportunity to express themselves upon such legislation, to the end that legislation to be supported by the War Department will be such as will be equitable and just to both the National Guard of the United States and the Organized Reserves.

Sub-Caliber Practice

7. RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Convention that funds should be made available by Congress with which to permit reasonable practice with all weapons with which the National Guard is armed, including rifle, pistol, automatic rifle, machine gun and artillery.

(Continued on next Page)

National Guard Resolutions

(Continued from Preceding Page)

lery. We favor the use of sub-caliber to the fullest extent as a supplement to training with weapons with which units are normally armed, but we look with distinct disfavor upon any policy which will tend to substitute and supplant sub-caliber ammunition for ammunition of proper caliber and types for practice with the weapons with which our organizations are armed.

We further request the restoration of the .30 caliber machine gun qualifications and we disapprove the contemplated move to supplant .30 caliber rifle qualifications.

We direct our officers to immediately state our position to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and if necessary to the Chief of Staff, with the request that sufficient funds be made available in the Budget of 1938 with which to provide suitable ammunition of all calibers for the training of units of the National Guard and that if sub-caliber qualifications are adopted, they be in every instance in addition to the regular qualifications heretofore enjoyed.

Rifle Ranges

8. RESOLVED: That the National Guard Association looks with disfavor upon the closing of a large percentage of National Guard ranges which have heretofore been considered safe, and it is the sense of this Convention that a modified or reduced cartridge should be furnished the National Guard for target practice at 200 yards, rather than that the above mentioned ranges be abandoned; and to this end the officers of this Association are directed to present this subject for further study and consideration by the War Department.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week nine officers joined the Army Mutual Aid Association and five members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Col. Robert J. Gibson, Ret.

Navy White House Aides

The Navy Department has announced that Lt. Thomas H. Hederman, USN, on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and Lt. (jg) William H. Watson, USN, of the Office of Naval Communications, have been assigned to additional duty as Aides at the White House, Washington. D. C. Lieutenant Hederman has been on duty in the Navy Department since June, 1935. Lieutenant Watson reported for his present duty in May, 1936.

Following is a list of the Naval and Marine officers who are now serving as Aides at the White House:

Comdr. R. O. Glover, USN, on duty with the General Board; Maj. Louis B. Reagan, USMC, Headquarters, Marine Corps; Lt. A. D. Clark, USN, Commanding Officer, USS Potomac; Lt. H. W. Chanler, USN, Bureau of Navigation; Capt. C. H. Hartsell, USMC, Aide de Camp, Major General Commandant; Lt. Thomas H. Hederman, USN, Bureau of Navigation; Lt. Alfred J. Bolton, USN, Public Relations Branch, Naval Intelligence; Lt. Herman Sall, USN, USS Potomac; Lt. Robert N. Downes, USN, Office of Naval Communication; Lt. (jg) William H. Watson, USN, Office of Naval Communications.

Capt. Paul H. Bastedo, USN, has been serving as Naval Aide to the President since last May.

OBITUARIES

Col. Thomas M. Anderson, USA-Ret., died at The Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 14, 1936.

Colonel Anderson was born in Ft. McKavet, Tex., Aug. 13, 1875. He was promoted to the various grades of the Army through the years, and at his own request was retired in February, 1935, after 40 years of service.

Colonel Anderson received the Silver Star "for gallantry in action against Spanish forces in the assault on San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1, 1898," and two Oak Leaf Clusters, "for gallantry in action against insurgents near Manila, P. I., Feb. 5, 1899," and "for gallantry in action near Fossy, France, July 14 to 15, 1918, while directing his regiment during descent of the Marne River."

Colonel Anderson was of an old Army family. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary War as Lafayette's aid, and another great-grandfather, Gen. Duncan McArthur served in the Indian

Wars and the War of 1812. His great-uncle, Robert Anderson served in the Mexican War and Civil War, at Ft. Sumter. His father Gen. T. M. Anderson served in the Civil War and commanded the troops capturing Manila. And his uncle, Gen. H. R. Anderson served in the Civil War and the Spanish American War.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Charles Gould, 1017 Minor Avenue, Seattle, Wash., where he made his home, and a brother, Mr. Van Anderson of 1944 Southeast 51st Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

Funeral services for Colonel Anderson were held at 10:30 A.M., Oct. 13, 1936. Honorary pallbearers for the funeral were Maj. Gen. James B. Allison, CSO, USA, Brig. Gen. Charles D. Roberts, USA, Col. James T. Watson, USA-Ret., Maj. Gen. Irving J. Carr, USA-Ret., Col. J. F. R. Landis, USA-Ret., and Col. D. C. Anderson, USA-Ret. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Funeral services for the late Lt. Col. Robert J. Gibson, MC, USA-Ret., who died in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9, were held with full military honors from the Fort Myer Gate of Arlington National Cemetery at 11:00 A.M. Tuesday, Oct. 13. Chaplain Ralph C. Delbert officiated.

He was born in Connecticut, Nov. 26, 1854. He received his Ph.B. in 1876 and his M.D. in 1879 from the Yale University. He was appointed surgeon in the U. S. Army June 16, 1880 and served through the various grades to Major, to which rank he was promoted April 23, 1898. He was retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on January 1, 1910, for disability received in line of duty.

The War Department records show his next of kin as a son, Dr. Robert B. Gibson, 1029 E. Court Street, Iowa City, Iowa.

Mrs. Blanche E. Casaday, beloved wife of Col. George H. Casaday, USA-Ret., died at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 30, 1936.

Mrs. Casaday was the mother of Mrs. Margaret Klopp, Mr. George H. Casaday, Jr., Mrs. C. L. Taylor, and Miss Joie Casaday. She was the grandmother of Billy Klopp and the sister of Mrs. W. H. Welch of Toronto, Canada, and Mrs. R. L. Taylor of Los Angeles, Calif.

Services were held in the New Post Chapel at the Presidio of San Francisco at 2:30 P.M. on Friday, Oct. 2, 1936. Interment was at Presidio National Cemetery, San Francisco.

1st. Lt. Russell Hunter Griffith, AC, USA, who was instantly killed in an airplane accident, Oct. 12, near Hensley Field, Texas, is the only son of Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., Cav., USA, stationed in Louisville, Ky. Lt. Griffith graduated from West Point in the class of '31 and graduated with honors from the Kelly Flying School in '32. He served 3 years in Honolulu at Luke and Wheeler Fields. Lt. Griffith is survived by his widow, Mrs. Virginia Brant Griffith; his sister, Margaret; his grandmother, Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith of Sacramento, California; his grandfather, Brig. Gen. George K. Hunter USA-Ret., his Aunt, Miss Margaret Griffith; his aunts and uncles, Col. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett QMC, USA, Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Allen; his uncle, Col. George B. Hunter (Cav.) GSC, USA, and his cousins, G. Bowditch Hunter, Jr. and William H. Carter.

Funeral services were held Friday, Oct. 16 at the Chapel, Ft. Myer, Va.

Mrs. Laetitia Viele Warren Hasbrouck, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, USA, and granddaughter of Sheldon Thompson, first mayor of Buffalo, died at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1936. She was 80 years old, and had been ill nearly two years.

A distinguished member of one of the oldest families of Buffalo, Mrs. Hasbrouck will be mourned by many representatives of the city's first families and by many of the women members of St. Paul's Cathedral, where she was an active church worker until her invalidism two years ago. Mrs. Hasbrouck was born in Buffalo in 1856.

Her nearest surviving relatives are a nephew, Mr. Deriek B. Warren, of Buffalo, and a grand niece, Mrs. Warren F. Graf, wife of Lt. (jg) W. F. Graf, USN, of Washington, D. C.

As the wife of Brig. Gen. Hasbrouck, the well known Buffalo woman lived many years in Washington, D. C., where she took a prominent part in the social life of the capital. With her famous soldier husband, she traveled extensively, and from 1882 to 1888 presided as the "First Lady" at West Point Military Academy when her husband received the rank of Lt. Col. as commandant of cadets.

The War Department has been notified of the death of Lt. Col. Austin M. Pardee, USA-Ret., Oct. 11, at Springfield, Mass.

Colonel Pardee was born at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7, 1876. His military service began in May, 1898, when he served as a

private and then as corporal with Co. E, 71 New York Infantry until November, 1898; he served as private, corporal and sergeant in the 42 U. S. Infantry with Co. D from October, 1899 to December, 1900; was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, Regular Army, on Feb. 2, 1901; promoted to 1st Lieutenant April 16, 1907, and to Captain, July 1, 1916. On August 5, 1917, he was appointed Major of Infantry, National Army; promoted Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, USA, July 30, 1918, and served in this capacity until May 8, 1920 when he was honorably discharged. He was appointed Major, Regular Army, on July 1, 1920, and served until December 15, 1922, when he was retired at his own request after 20 years' service. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, retired, July 21, 1930.

He is survived by his mother-in-law, Mrs. F. B. Powers, 122 Pearl Street, Springfield, Mass.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

BORN

ADAIR—Born at The Family Hospital, Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., Sept. 21, 1936, to Lt. and Mrs. C. Adair, USN, a daughter, Ann.

BLICK—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., Sept. 20, 1936, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert E. Blick, Jr., USN, a son.

HOWARD—Born at Post of San Juan, P. R., Oct. 2, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert A. Howard, Jr., Inf., USA, a daughter, Patricia Anne Howard, granddaughter of Mrs. Dwight E. Aultman of Norman, Okla., and the late Brig. Gen. Aultman, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Howard, of Ardmore, Okla.

LAWSON—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Richard H. Lawson, Inf., USA, a 6 pound, 10 ounce daughter, Jean Middleton Lawson.

MCALIN—Born at The Family Hospital, Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., Aug. 29, 1936, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. S. McAlin, Jr., USN, a son, John Sidney, 3rd, grandson of Capt. J. S. McAlin, USN.

MORIARTY—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1936, to Maj. and Mrs. James F. Moriarty, APM, USMC, a son, William Smithwick Moriarty.

MORRISON—Born at Coronado, Calif., Sept. 30, 1936, to Lt. and Mrs. Carl H. B. Morrison, USN, a daughter, Ann Whitney, granddaughter of Mr. E. H. Forney, Los Angeles, Calif., chief of Federal Alcohol Tax Investigation Unit.

RILEY—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, Wash., Oct. 9, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Jasper J. Riley, Jr., Inf., USA, a son, Alan Herman Riley.

SALMON—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., Sept. 21, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ronald D. Salmon, USMC, a son.

TALBOT—Born at Manila, P. I., Sept. 30, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, III, Inf., USA, a son, Ralph Talbot, IV, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Jr., FA, USA, and a great-grandson of Col. George H. Morgan, USA-Ret.

TISDALE—Born at The Family Hospital, Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., Aug. 22, 1936, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. W. G. Tisdale, USN, a son, Merrick Glen.

WATT—Born at Nassau Hospital, Mineola, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 3, 1936, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Jr., (CC), USN, a son, James Ogden Watt, grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, (CC), USN-Ret., and grandson of Col. and Mrs. Hugh Ogden, USA-Ret.

WEST—Born at Coronado Hospital, Coronado, Calif., Sept. 25, 1936, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ernest R. West, USMC, a son.

MARRIED

CAPLES-PRINGLE—Married at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3, 1936, Miss Julie Pringle to Mr. William G. Caples, 3rd, son of Col. and Mrs. W. G. Caples, CE, USA.

ELLIS-ADAMS—Married at Glenbrook, Conn., Oct. 10, 1936, Miss Dorcas Jane Christopher Adams to Ensign William B. Ellis, USCG.

EVANS-TUTTLE—Married at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 10, 1936, Miss Myrtle Louise Tuttle to Ensign Gilbert Russell Evans, USCG.

FULTON-MCCORLEY—Married at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 3, 1936, Miss Laura Frances McCorley to Lt. (jg) Robert B. Fulton, 2nd, USN.

LINCOLN-HARRISON—Married at Yuma, Ariz., Sept. 14, 1936, Miss Margaret Harrison to Lt. Stanley C. Lincoln, USCG.

MATHEWSON-HART—Married at Coronado, Calif., Oct. 4, 1936, Miss Marjorie Hart, daughter of Mrs. M. M. Hart and the late Lt. Comdr. J. F. Hart, USN, to Mr. Arthur Mathewson.

MOSS-CRAWFORD—Married at Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1936, Miss Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Lawrence C. Crawford, USA-Ret., to Mr. Frederick M. Moss.

MUSGRAVE-BENNETT—Married at San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 14, 1936, Miss Josephine Bennett to 2nd Lt. Thomas C. Musgrave, Jr., AC, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. T. C. Musgrave, Inf., USA.

RIGSBEE-BROADFOOT—Married at Ross, Calif., recently, Miss Helen Broadfoot to Lt. (jg) Everett O. Riggsbee, Jr., USN.

TYLER-ELLYSON—Married at Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1936, Miss Helen Glenn Elyson, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Gray, Jr., and the late Comdr. Theodore Gordon Elyson, to Mr. Worden Churchill Tyler.

YATES-PERRY—Married at Southport, Conn., Oct. 8, 1936, Miss Gwendolyn Chase Perry to Mr. Benjamin Rogers Yates, son of Lt. Comdr. Robert R. Yates, (CEC), USN.

WILLIAMS-MARSHALL—Married at Ancon, C. Z., Oct. 1, 1936, Miss Katherine Wilson Marshall, sister of Maj. Richard J. Marshall, QMC, (AWC), USA, and sister of Capt. St. Julian R. Marshall, USMC, and a niece of Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., to Maj. James Neal Williams, MC, USA.

WOOD-JAMES—Married at Greenville, S. C., Sept. 30, 1936, Miss Florence Emily James, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Boyce M. James, FA, USA, to Mr. William Esley Wood.

DIED

CASADAY—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 30, 1936, Mrs. Blanche E. Casaday, beloved wife of Col. George H. Casaday, USA-Ret.

GIBSON—Died at New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9, 1936, Lt. Col. Robert J. Gibson, USA-Ret., brother of Col. W. W. Gibson, USA-Ret.

GRIFFITH—Killed in airplane accident near Hensley Field, Grand Prairie, Tex., Oct. 12, 1936, 1st Lt. Russell H. Griffith, AC, USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., Cav., USA.

HASBROUCK—Died at Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1936, Mrs. Laetitia Viele Warren Hasbrouck, widow of the late Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, USA, and great-aunt of Mrs. Warren F. Graf, wife of Lt. (jg) Warren F. Graf, USN.

JONES—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1936, Barbara Larsh Jones, age eleven months, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert E. Jones, Inf., (DOL), USA.

PARDEE—Died at Springfield, Mass., Oct. 11, 1936, Lt. Col. Austin M. Pardee, USA-Ret.

SHAW—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1936, Mrs. Ada Beardsley Shaw, mother of Maj. Frank E. Shaw, JAGD, USA, and grandmother of Mrs. Fitch, wife of 1st Lt. Alva B. Fitch, FA, USA.

TAYLOR—Died at Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., Oct. 12, 1936, Lt. James C. Taylor, USN.

THOMAS—Died at Scranton, Pa., Oct. 5, 1936, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, mother of Capt. G. E. Thomas, MC, USN, and mother of Comdr. A. C. Thomas, USN.

MEMORIALS at ARLINGTON

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Fort Benning, Ga.—Maj. Fay Ross, 1934 champion of the Fourth Corps Area, came through in fine style Sunday afternoon, October 11, to defeat Maj. J. S. Moore, Knoxville, Tenn., in the final round and take the cup for the second time since his tour of duty at Ft. Ben-

Major Moore met Capt. Floyd S. Parks in the first round, for a win, defeated

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Contracts for the purchase of 2,671 trucks, 420 tractors, 113 lookout towers to be erected in timbered areas for fire protection and more than 400 other items of heavy equipment and machinery needed in the conduct of the Civilian Conservation Corps work programs have been awarded since July 1, J. J. McEntee, assistant director of Emergency Conservation Work, has announced.

Philippine Defense Plan

(Following is the fifth installment of the text of Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "Report on National Defense in the Philippines" in which as Military Advisor to the Philippine President and Field Marshal of the Philippines he presents his plan for making the islands defensively impregnable.)

The per capita costs imposed by the defense plan are lower than for the same purpose in any other country. The total expenditures are far less than those heretofore devoted by the Philippine and American Governments to the maintenance of land garrisons in the Islands. For some years the American Government has been spending annually about \$30,000,000, while the average cost of the Constabulary over the same period has been more than \$5,000,000. Yet for this annual cost of \$35,000,000 there was maintained in the Islands only a handful of troops, and the security enjoyed derived more from the moral force of American sovereignty than from the power residing in the military garrisons.

It is pertinent here to remark that additional savings accrue to a nation as a whole where its governmental expenditures are, to the possible maximum, wholly domestic. Thus the sums devoted to military preparation become, not an unrelieved economic burden upon the backs of the people, but assume something of the character of a revolving fund, the circulation of which cannot fail to stimulate local industries and assist in the support of local labor.

And added advantage of adhering to this practice is the lessening of the Army's dependence upon foreign sources of supply, thus limiting the items in which war reserve stocks must be accumulated to special classes of equipment. These considerations have definitely influenced the formation of procurement policies of the Philippine Army. Except for equipment of the most technical kind, such as weapons, airplanes, motors, and ammunition, which are not manufactured locally, the Army is to be supplied exclusively with products of these Islands. Fulfillment of this purpose has been carried to the extent of developing substitutes, made from Philippine materials, for such articles as hats, belts, and individual field equipment, formerly purchased from the American Army. The immediate objective is to assure that every centavo spent for pay, food, clothing, construction, and general maintenance shall play its part in promoting the prosperity of Filipino industries and Filipino labor.

Thus directly and indirectly the defense plan makes every possible concession to economy consistent with efficiency. The result is that in the world today there is no other defensive system that provides an equal security at remotely comparable cost to the people maintaining it.

Munitions and Supplies

The American Mission, as an advisory agency of government, has no responsibility in the administrative processes of procuring material required by the Army. That is, it takes no part in the procedure of purchasing supplies, and has no interest in the particular organizations, or individuals, that may, for business reasons, attempt to supply the Army's needs in this respect. The governmental bureaus directly responsible for procurement are the Army as the requisitioning agency, the Bureau of Supply as the purchasing agency, and the Auditor-General as the expert accountant and inspector.

The Mission's duty in this regard is to indicate, from a professional viewpoint, the kinds or types of equipment and supplies required under the defense plan; the approximate amounts; and the time when needed. In this, as in all others of its functions, the Mission is guided by the single purpose of efficiency with economy.

Its recommendations with respect to this subject may be briefly summarized as follows:

Home products to be utilized to maximum extent. Where a required item cannot be produced locally, particularly if involving weapons and ammunition, the Philippine Government to negotiate directly with the United States Government, rather than with private munition manufacturers. Adherence to this practice

will eliminate any suspicion that munition makers are influencing the development of the defense system and will, moreover, in the average case, result in maximum economy.

Technical equipment to be simple, durable, and efficient. Elaborate and expensive types to be avoided as far as possible.

The development of a satisfactory program of armament procurement and maintenance for the Philippine Army presents many unusual difficulties. Among these may be listed the total lack of steel, aircraft and explosive manufacturers, and a consequent dependence upon outside sources for weapons, equipment, and ammunition; the lack of a fleet whereby importation could be guaranteed in case of naval blockade, and the resulting necessity to maintain sizable reserve stocks; the urgent and continuous necessity for economy in this as in all other phases of preparatory activity, and finally, the relatively short life of certain classes of ordnance material in tropical climates. Against these disadvantages are to be listed the conditions that tend to minimize the seriousness of the situation. The purely defensive mission of the Philippine Army eliminates any need for great quantities of those classes of munitions normally designated as offensive in character, among which are huge guns for the demolition of fortresses, and tanks, combat cars, and aircraft in the quantities needed in major offensives. Only moderate programs in procurement of field artillery material and motor transport, and in construction of repair and machine shops will be executed.

Summary of Progress and of Existing Situation

Though preceded by much preliminary study, consultation, and preparation, the enactment by the Philippine Assembly of the National Defense Act marked the real beginning of constructive progress under the Defense Plan. The President promptly assumed command of the Army in appropriate orders, and the work of higher organization began. A temporary Army Headquarters was established, largely by conversion of Constabulary facilities, and a skeletonized administrative framework was placed in operation.

Letters to the Editor

Enlisted Promotion Stagnation

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to write protesting against the grades and ratings bill as same applies to the Finance Department. As is well known, we received nothing after living in hopes for the past year. I am glad to see men of the other branches of the army getting their promotions and specialist ratings, but at the same time it sure is very discouraging to still be a private.

I can speak only of this one post, and of my own case in question. We are supposed to have an education, attend the Finance School and be above the average enlisted man of the army. Granting this, I claim no man of the enlisted personnel should be lower than at least 4th grade (sergeant) or equivalent Pfc. spec. 2nd class. As it now stands, we have no future. I am a previous service man (Staff Sergeant, Finance Department), back in Army and Finance Department now 11 months. I am still a Private, but let me state by no means doing a private's work. In co-operation with Staff Sergeant, we have the enlisted men's pay rolls, furloughs and final statements for post of more than 4,000 men. As one who understands Finance work, I do identically the same work as the Staff Sergeant, in addition to other work. It certainly does not look fair, when I am called on every day to decide questions in regards to pay rolls, decide as to proper rewards pertaining to some, to see those who I have aided, just mere recruits, blossom out with 2 stripes corporal and now under new grades and ratings bill, company clerks, sergeants.

Does the Army want enlisted personnel in the Finance Department? We have had two purchase from this office in past three months to better themselves elsewhere. We have enlisted and civilian employees in our office, and the enlisted men hold the key positions with two exceptions. It looks to me, if no

grades and ratings are forthcoming in the near future, the Finance Department will lose some mighty good men below the 1st three grades. For myself, I can easily do and get a company clerk's job, sergeant, but have refrained hoping we would get equalized somehow with other branches.

Any help your good paper can give to us, the forgotten men, will be appreciated by the writer and other good men in the same fix.

Private.

Navy Relief Society

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

May I ask you to correct some misstatements which occur in a report from your correspondent in Long Beach, Calif., in regard to the resources of this Society?

The Society was incorporated in 1904 with only \$9,000 instead of \$15,000 as stated on page 94 of your issue of this date and it has not yet reached one million dollars by any means. On January 1 of this year the market value of the securities held by the Society amounted to \$764,688.81.

Where the idea originated that Headquarters had "allotted \$100,000 to the Fleet Air Base area for the current year for the help of naval widows and orphans" it is difficult to imagine as no such action has ever been taken by Headquarters for this or any other year.

The statement "At the present time, there are 800 naval relief cases on the books of the society" is to say the least a bit misleading. If the statement means that number are receiving monthly allotments from the Society it is far too large and if it refers to the number which have received loans from it it is far, far too small. On October 1, 1936 we gave to 175 women in monthly allotments the sum of \$4,570.00, and in the files here in Washington we are carrying nearly 17,000 loan cards. Last year the Society loaned to 3,797 persons connected with the Naval Service the sum of \$204,680.01 and received in repayment \$193,207.02. Some, probably most of the difference in these two sums will be repaid this year.

I would suggest that your correspondent revise his figures.

Spencer S. Wood,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since October 9, 1936

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Harvey D. Higley, FA, No. 42. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieutenant—James W. Lyon, CWS, No. 43.

Last promotion to the grade of Lieutenant Colonel—Benjamin G. Ferris, Inf., No. 63. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Charles S. Ritchel, Inf., No. 61.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Earl S. Schofield, AC, No. 112. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—Arthur W. Stanley, QMC, No. 113.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—John E. Mortimer, CAC, No. 234. Vacancies—None.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lieutenant—Adrain L. Hoebeke, Inf., No. 318. Vacancies—None.

Non-Promotion List

No change.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

October 16, 1936

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

Line

Rear Adm. Lewis B. Porterfield, Capt. William W. Wilson, Comdr. Thomas D. Warner, Lt. Comdr. Silas B. Moore, Lt. Michael F. D. Flaherty.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Will M. Garton, Capt. Gordon D. Hale, Comdr. John B. Farrior, Lt. Comdr. Clifton A. Young, Lt. Julius C. Early.

Dental Corps

Comdr. Clemens V. Rault, Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, Lt. William D. Stagner.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conard, Capt. Duette W.

Rose, Comdr. Louie C. English, Lt. Comdr. Errett R. Feeney, Lt. Louis L. Hindenmayer, Lt. (jg) Edward S. Rhea, Jr.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Francis L. Albert, Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, Lt. Warren F. Cuthriell.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William P. Robert, Capt. E. R. Norton, Comdr. Andrew I. McKee, Lt. Comdr. Wm. H. Magruder, Lt. Victor B. Cole.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Dickeman, Lt. Horace B. Jones.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

October 16, 1936

Last commissioned Last to make number

Major General Louis McC. Little Louis McC. Little

Brigadier General John C. Beaumont John C. Beaumont

Colonel A. A. Vandegrift A. A. Vandegrift

Lieutenant Colonel G. C. Hamner G. C. Hamner

Major William Ulrich

Captain Raymond F. Crist, Jr. Raymond F. Crist, Jr.

First Lieutenant Donald W. Fuller G. R. Wright

U. S. COAST GUARD

October 14, 1936

Last commissioned: Next in line:

Captain Stanley V. Parker

Lieutenant (E) Webb C. Maglathlin

Commander Frederick J. Birkett

Lieutenant (E) Charles T. Henley, Jr.

Lieutenant Commander Paul B. Cronk

Lieutenant Commander (E) Albert J. Carpenter

Ensign Robert S. Lecky

Lieutenant Charles B. Arrington

Lieutenant (jg) Albert J. Carpenter

Ensign Robert S. Lecky

Lieutenant Charles B. Arrington

Lieutenant (jg) Albert J. Carpenter

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MERCHANT MARINE

Maritime Commission

The new Federal Maritime Commission, two of the three members of which are retired rear admirals of the Navy, appeared to be gaining the confidence this week of the restless labor element in the troubled Pacific coast shipping areas.

Word yesterday was that the Sailors' Union, while denying any attempt to bolt a workers' "solid front," were refusing to take the strike votes requested by union negotiators and were planning to give the Maritime Commission "absolute and unrestricted cooperation." Spokesmen for two other large maritime unions—the cooks and stewards and the maritime firemen—were quoted as saying their groups were contemplating falling in line with the sailors.

The Maritime Commission had wired

the union leaders asking for unlimited time to investigate the issues at stake and urging them not to do anything to embarrass peace negotiations.

Capt. Harry G. Hamlet, USCG, was this week assigned to temporary duty with the Maritime Commission, at the request of the Chairman of the Commission with the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. Accompanied by Huntington T. Morse of the U. S. Shipping Board Bureau, he left Washington this week for the West Coast to get some first hand information on the current shipping trouble between employers and maritime unions.

Captain Hamlet and Mr. Morse are expected to make a report to the Maritime Commission making recommendations for the settling of the shipping tie-up.

Financial Digest

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on October 7 shows decreases for the week of \$75,000,000 in total loans and investments and \$123,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted, increases of \$94,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks and \$113,000,000 in deposit balances standing to the credit of domestic banks, and a decrease of \$14,000,000 in deposit balances of foreign banks.

Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City declined \$19,000,000, loans to brokers and dealers outside New York declined \$1,000,000, and loans on securities to others (except banks) declined \$7,000,000. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought increased \$4,000,000, real estate loans increased \$3,000,000, loans to banks declined \$57,000,000 in the New York district, and "Other loans" increased \$13,000,000 in the New York district and \$26,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Holdings of United States Government direct obligations increased \$11,000,000 in the Richmond district, \$10,000,000 in the New York district and \$23,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government declined \$6,000,000. Holdings of "Other securities" declined \$32,000,000 in the New York district, \$8,000,000 in the Chicago district and \$42,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Demand deposits-adjusted declined \$108,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$46,000,000 in the New York district and \$123,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$24,000,000 in the Boston district. Time deposits increased \$6,000,000 in the New York district. Deposit balances standing to the credit of domestic banks increased substantially in most of the districts, the aggregate increase being \$113,000,000. Deposit balances of foreign banks declined \$15,000,000 in the New York district.

Fleet Naval Reserve Transfers

Authorizations for the transfer of the following named men to the Fleet Naval Reserve have been issued from Sept. 21 to Sept. 26, 1936, inclusive:

After 20 Years' Service

Charlie E. Adams, CCStd, Nov. 4, 1936; Arlie Colclasure, CWT, Jan. 12, 1937; Joseph Goldstein, CRM, Jan. 4, 1937; Paul H. Kelly, ACMM, Nov. 10, 1936; Herbert E. Miller, CBM, Jan. 15, 1937; Jose R. Perez, FIC, Nov. 23, 1936; Lawrence LaF. Reid, CBM, Nov. 30, 1936; Frank J. Smith, CGM, July 9, 1937; Edward A. Snyder, CCStd, Sept. 30, 1936.

After 16 Years' Service

Charles H. Ashcraft, SC2c, March 15, 1937; William W. Blakie, BM2c, July 1, 1937; Elinor Cabalida, OC2c, Dec. 7, 1936; John G. Glatsmaier, CRM, Sept. 25, 1936; Basil T. Herreld, CM1c, March 15, 1937; Walter J. Jerden, MM1c, Oct. 6, 1936; Thomas C. Lapkinski, BM1c, Nov. 5, 1936; William G. Lyon, Seale, June 7, 1937.

Arthur W. Miller, CBM, Oct. 1, 1936; Kernie E. Nabors, CBM, Feb. 27, 1937; Francisco Ocasio, Cox, Dec. 15, 1936; Thomas Philbin, BM1c, Oct. 15, 1936; Richard M. Piles, CFM, Nov. 1, 1936; Max Rumpf, CCStd, March 15, 1937; Frank J. Sattur, EM1c, Feb. 16, 1937; John James Skelly, FIC, Nov. 20, 1936; Arley A. Stotts, CAerog, Sept. 30, 1936; John A. Thomas, CPhM, Nov. 30, 1936.

How Congressmen Voted

	Motion recommit 1936 Navy Supply Bill to Cut Total 20%	Provide for Funds for Under Thomas Act	Vote on Funds for Battleship Construction
Allen, Ill.	F	F	F
AMLIE, Wis.	U	U	U
Andresen, Minn.	F	F	NV
Andrews, N. Y.	F	F	F
Arends, Ill.	F	F	F
Ashbrook, Ohio	NV	F	U
Bacharach, N. J.	F	NV	F
Bacon, N. Y.	F	U	F
Bankhead, Ala.	NV	U	F
Barden, N. C.	F	F	F
Barry, N. Y.	F	F	F
Beam, Ill.	NV	NV	F
Belter, N. Y.	F	F	F
Bell, Mo.	NV	F	F
Biermann, Iowa	U	U	U
Binderup, Neb.	V	U	U
Blackney, Mich.	F	NV	U
Bland, Va.	F	U	F
Bloom, N. Y.	F	F	F
Boehne, Ind.	NV	F	NV
BOILEAU, Wis.	U	U	U
Boland, Pa.	F	U	F
Bolton, Ohio	F	U	NV
Boykin, Ala.	F	F	NV
Boylan, N. Y.	F	F	U
Brewster, Maine	F	U	U
Brown, Ga.	F	F	F
Brown, Mich.*	U	U	NV
Buchanan, Tex.	F	NV	F
Buck, Calif.	F	F	F
Buckley, Minn.	U	U	U
Buckley, N. Y.	NV	NV	NV
Bulwinkle, N. C.	F	NV	NV
Burch, Va.	NV	NV	NV
Burdick, N. D.	U	F	U
Caldwell, Fla.	F	F	F
Cannon, Mo.	F	U	F
Cannon, Wis.	NV	NV	NV
Carlson, Kans.	NV	U	U
Carter, Calif.	F	NV	F
Cartwright, Okla.	NV	F	U
Cary, Ky.	F	U	NV
Casey, Mass.	F	NV	F
Cavichia, N. J.	F	F	F
Celler, N. Y.	NV	NV	F
Chandler, Tenn.	NV	F	U
Chapman, Ky.	NV	F	NV
Christianson, Minn.*	U	F	U
Church, Ill.	F	F	F
Citron, Conn.	F	NV	U
Clark, Idaho	NV	NV	NV
Clark, N. C.	NV	NV	F
Cochran, Mo.	F	U	F
Coffee, Neb.	U	U	U
Colden, Calif.	F	F	F
Cole, N. Y.	U	F	U
Cole, Md.	F	U	F
Collins, Calif.	F	F	NV
Colmer, Miss.	F	F	F
Connery, Mass.	F	F	NV
Cooley, N. C.	F	F	NV
Cooper, Tenn.	F	F	F
Cooper, Ohio	NV	NV	NV
Costello, Calif.	F	F	F
Cox, Ga.	F	F	F
Cravens, Ark.	F	F	F
Crawford, Mich.	NV	NV	U
Creal, Ky.	F	NV	NV
Crosby, Pa.	F	U	F
Crosser, Ohio	U	U	U
Crowe, Ind.	F	F	F
Crowther, N. Y.	F	NV	NV
Culkin, N. Y.	NV	F	NV
Cullen, N. Y.	F	F	F
Cummings, Colo.	F	F	F
Curley, N. Y.	F	F	F
Daly, Pa.	F	NV	F
Darrow, Pa.	F	NV	F
Deen, Ga.	F	U	F
Delaney, N. Y.	F	F	F
Dempsey, N. Mex.	F	NV	NV
DeRouen, La.	NV	F	NV
Dickstein, N. Y.	NV	NV	F
Dies, Tex.	F	F	F
Dietrich, Pa.	F	U	NV
Dirksen, Ill.	F	F	F
Dingell, Mich.	F	F	F
Ditter, Pa.	F	F	F
Disney, Okla.	NV	NV	NV
Dockweiler, Calif.	F	U	NV
Dondero, Mich.	NV	NV	U
Dorsey, Pa.	F	F	F
Doughton, N. C.	F	U	NV
Doutrich, Pa.	F	F	NV
Doxey, Miss.	F	U	F
Drewry, Va.	F	NV	F
Driscoll, Pa.	F	U	F
Driver, Ark.	F	F	F
Duncan, Mo.	F	F	F
Dunn, Pa.	U	U	U
Eaton, N. J.	F	F	NV
Eckert, Pa.	F	U	F
Edmiston, W. Va.	F	F	NV
Eicher, Iowa	U	F	U

FINANCE

Ekwall, Oreg.	F	NV	NV
Ellenbogen, Pa.	F	NV	NV
Engel, Mich.	U	F	U
Englebright, Calif.	F	F	NV
Evans, N. Y.	F	F	F
Faddis, Pa.	F	F	F
Farley, Ind.	F	NV	NV
Fenerty, Pa.	F	F	F
Ferguson, Okla.	NV	F	NV
Fernandez, La.	NV	NV	NV

(Continued on next Page)

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crease in charge.

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S. G. Surgener, Mgr.

How Congressmen Voted

(Continued from Preceding Page)

	Motion recommit 1936 Navy Supply Bill to Cut Total 20%	Provide Funds for Reserve Officers Training under Thomson Act	Vote on Funds for Battleship Construction
Fish, N. Y.	F	NV	NV
Fitzpatrick, N. Y.	F	NV	F
Flannagan, Va.	F	NV	F
Fletcher, Ohio	U	U	U
Focht, Pa.	F	U	U
Ford, Miss.	U	F	F
Ford, Calif.	F	U	F
Frey, Pa.	NV	U	F
Fuller, Ark.	F	U	F
Fulmer, S. C.	F	U	U
Gambrell, Md.	NV	NV	NV
Gasque, S. C.	NV	NV	NV
Gavagan, N. Y.	F	F	NV
Gearhart, Calif.	F	F	F
GEHRMANN, Wis.	U	U	U
Gifford, Mass.	F	NV	F
Gilchrist, Iowa	F	U	U
Gildea, Pa.	F	U	F
Gillette, Iowa*	NV	NV	NV
Gingery, Pa.	F	U	U
Goldborough, Md.	U	NV	NV
Goodwin, N. Y.	F	NV	F
Gray, Ind.	F	NV	F
Gray, Penn.	F	U	F
Green, Fla.	F	F	F
Greenwood, Ind.	F	NV	NV
Grever, Wyo.	F	F	NV
Gregory, Ky.	F	F	F
Griswold, Ind.	NV	F	NV
Guyer, Kans.	F	F	U
Gwynne, Iowa	F	U	U
Haines, Penn.	F	U	F
Haitcock, Ind.	NV	F	NV
Hamlin, Me.	NV	F	NV
Hancock, N. Y.	F	F	U
Hancock, N. C.	NV	F	NV
Harlan, Ohio	F	NV	NV
Hart, N. J.	F	F	F
Hart, Ohio	F	F	NV
Hartley, N. J.	F	NV	F
Healy, Mass.	F	F	F
Hennings, Mo.	NV	F	NV
Hess, Ohio	F	F	F
Higgins, Mass.	F	F	F
Higgins, Conn.	NV	F	NV
Hildebrandt, S. D.	U	U	U
Hill, K. Wash.	U	U	NV
Hill, Ala.	F	NV	F
Holbs, Ala.	F	U	F
Hoffman, Mich.	U	NV	NV
Hollister, Ohio	F	F	NV
Holmes, Mass.	F	F	F
Hook, Mich.	F	F	F
Hoppe, Kans.	U	NV	U
Houston, Kans.	F	F	F
HULL, Wisc.	U	U	U
Hubert, Ohio	F	F	F
Jencks, Ind.	F	F	NV
Jenkins, Ohio	F	F	NV
Johnson, W. Va.	F	F	F
Johnson, Okla.	NV	F	U
Johnson, Tex.	F	F	F
Jones, Tex.	NV	F	NV
Kahn, Calif.	F	F	F
Kee, W. Va.	F	NV	NV
Keller, Ill.	NV	F	F
Kelly, Ill.	F	F	F
Kennedy, Md.	F	NV	F
Kennedy, N. Y.	NV	F	F
Kennedy, N. J.	F	F	F
Kerr, N. C.	F	F	F
Kinzer, Penn.	F	U	F
Kloberg, Tex.	F	F	NV
Kloeb, Ohio	F	F	NV
Kniffin, Ohio	F	F	F
Knutson, Minn.	NV	U	U
Kocalkowski, Ill.	F	F	F
Koppelman, Conn.	U	U	U
Kramer, Calif.	F	U	F
KVALE, Minn.	U	NV	U
Lambertson, Kans.	U	F	U
Lambeth, N. C.	F	F	F
Lambert, Ohio	NV	NV	NV
Lanham, Tex.	F	F	F
Larrabee, Ind.	F	U	NV
Lea, Calif.	NV	F	NV
Lee, Okla.*	NV	F	NV
Leibach, N. J.	F	F	NV
Lenke, N. D.	U	F	U
Ledinski, Mich.	F	F	NV
Lewis, Md.	U	U	U
Lewis, Colo.	F	F	F
Lord, N. Y.	NV	F	NV
Lucas, Ill.	NV	F	NV
Lucas, Neb.	U	U	U
Ludlow, Ind.	U	U	U
LINDEN, Minn.*	U	F	F
McAndrews, Ill.	F	F	F
McCallan, Ark.	F	F	F
McCormack, Mass.	F	F	F
McFarlane, Tex.	U	F	F
McGeehee, Miss.	F	F	F
McGrath, Calif.	F	NV	NV
McGroarty, Calif.	F	U	NV
McKeough, Ill.	F	F	F
McLaughlin, Nebr.	F	F	F
McLean, N. J.	F	F	NV

Roll Call Records on National Defense Bills

As election day nears, an investigation of the National Defense records of members of Congress up for reelection is of particular interest to members of the regular services, the Reserve and National Guard and their families.

In the 74th Congress, there were five roll calls taken in the Senate and three in the House in which National Defense was the principal issue at stake. With world conditions demanding greater protection and past neglect of our armed forces to overcome, both in 1935 and 1936 the passage of Army and Navy appropriation bills larger than ever before in our peace-time history was necessary. In the Senate in the first session an aye and nay vote was taken on the passage of the Army and Navy supply bills, while in the second session, there were record votes on the passage of the 1937 Army supply bill, on an amendment offered by Senator Frazier of North Dakota to prohibit schools and universities from requiring students to take military training and on a motion to withhold funds for the laying down of two replacement battleships.

In the first session of the Congress there was a roll call in the House on a motion to recommit the 1936 Navy appropriation bill and reduce it by 20 per cent. Another aye and nay vote was taken on a motion to amend the 1937 Army supply bill include funds for training Reserve officers under the Thomson Act, and in the last Navy appropriation bill there was a record vote in the House on the question of funds for building two new battleships.

How the Senators and Congressmen voted on these eight roll calls is shown herewith. Only the Congressmen whose names will be on the ballot next month are listed. Members of the present Congress who were defeated in the primaries or who did not run for reelection are not shown. As to the Senate, while retiring or defeated members are not listed, the record of Senators whose terms do not expire until 1939 or 1941 are shown. The names of Democratic members are published in roman type, Republicans in italics, Progressives in large capitals, and Farmer-Laborites in small caps. As the votes were placed in affirmative and negative manner, and an aye in one vote would be for National Defense and in another against it, in the table below we have transposed the vote from aye and nay as follows: "F" stands for a vote the effect of which was favorable to National Defense, "U" means unfavorable to the Defense, "NV" stands for "not voting."

McLeod, Mich.	F	F	F
McMillan, S. C.	F	U	F
McReynolds, Tenn.	NV	U	F
Maas, Minn.	F	F	U
Mahon, Tex.	F	F	U
Maloney, La.	NV	F	NV
Mansfield, Tex.	F	F	NV
Mapes, Mich.	F	U	F
Marcanantonio, N. Y.	U	U	U
Marshall, Ohio	NV	NV	F
Martin, Colo.	F	F	U
Martin, Mass.	F	F	U
Massingale, Okla.	NV	F	U
Maverick, Tex.	U	F	U
May, Ky.	F	F	F
Mead, N. Y.	F	F	F
Meeks, Ill.	NV	F	F
Merritt, N. Y.	F	F	F
Merritt, Conn.	F	U	NV
Michener, Mich.	F	F	U
Millard, N. Y.	F	NV	F
Miller, Ark.	F	F	NV
Mitchell, Tenn.	U	F	F
Montague, Va.	NV	NV	NV
Mott, Ore.	F	F	F
Murdoch, Utah	U	F	NV
Nelson, Mo.	F	F	F
Nichols, Okla.	NV	NV	NV
Norton, N. J.	F	F	F
O'Brien, Ill.	F	F	F
O'Connell, R. I.	F	F	NV
O'Connor, N. Y.	F	U	F
O'Day, N. Y.	U	U	U
O'Leary, N. Y.	F	F	F
O'Malley, Wisc.	NV	U	U
O'Neal, Ky.	F	U	F
Owen, Ga.	F	F	F
Palmsano, Md.	F	U	NV
Parsons, Ill.	F	F	F
Patman, Tex.	F	F	F
Patterson, Kans.	U	U	U
Patton, Tex.	F	F	F
Pearson, Tenn.	U	F	F
Peterson, Ga.	F	U	F
Peterson, Fla.	F	F	NV
Pettengill, Ind.	NV	F	F
Peyser, N. Y.	NV	F	F
Pfeiffer, N. Y.	F	F	F
Pierce, Ore.	F	U	F
Pittenger, Minn.	F	F	F
Plumley, Vt.	F	NV	F
Polk, Ohio	F	F	F
Powers, N. J.	F	U	F
Quinn, Pa.	F	U	NV
Rabaut, Mich.	F	F	F
Ramsay, W. Va.	F	F	F
Ramspeck, Ga.	F	NV	F
Randolph, W. Va.	F	F	F
Rankin, Miss.	U	F	U
Rankin, Pa.	F	F	F
Rayburn, Tex.	NV	NV	F
Revere, Tenn.	NV	NV	NV
Reed, Ill.	F	F	F
Reed, N. Y.	F	F	NV
Reilly, Wisc.	F	F	F
Rich, Pa.	U	U	U
Richards, S. C.	U	F	NV
Rick, R. I.	F	F	F
Robertson, Va.	F	F	NV
Robinson, Utah	F	F	NV
Robison, Ky.	F	U	F
Rogers, Mass.	F	F	F
Rogers, Okla.	NV	F	NV
Rogers, N. H.*	NV	F	F
Romjue, Mo.	F	NV	NV
Russell, Mass.	U	F	F
Ryan, Minn.	F	F	NV
Sabath, Ill.	NV	U	NV

Sadowski, Mich.	F	F	U
Sanders, Tex.	F	F	F
SAUTHOFF, Wisc.	U	U	U
Schaefer, Ill.	NV	F	F
SCHNEIDER, Wisc.	U	U	U
Schuetz, Ill.	NV	F	F
Schulte, Ind.	F	F	NV
Scott, Calif.	U	U	U
Serugham, Nev.	U	F	F
Seest, Ohio	F	F	F
Seger, N. J.	F	F	NV
Shanley, Conn.	F	F	F
Shannon, Mo.	NV	F	F
Short, Mo.	F	NV	F
Sirovich, N. Y.	F	F	F
Shoon, N. Y.	U	U	U
Smith, Va.	F	F	F
Smith, Conn.	F	F	F
Smith, W. Va.	F	F	NV
Smith, Wash.	F	F	NV
Smith, N. Y.	F	F	F
Snyder, Pa.	F	U	NV
Somers, N. Y.	F	F	F
South, Tex.	F	F	U
Spence, Ky.	F	F	F
Stack, Pa.	NV	NV	NV
Starnes, Ala.	F	F	NV
Stengall, Ala.	NV	NV	NV
Stefan, Neb.	U	U	U
Stewart, Del.	F	NV	F
Stubbs, Calif.	F	F	NV
Sullivan, N. Y.	F	NV	F
Summers, Tex.	F	F	F
Sutphin, N. J.	F	F	F
Sweeney, Ohio	F	F	NV
Taber, N. Y.	F	U	F
Tarver, Ga.	F	U	NV
Taylor, Cal.	F	F	NV
Taylor, Tenn.	U	NV	NV
Taylor, S. C.	F	F	NV
Terry, Ark.	F	F	F
Thom, Ohio	NV	F	U
Thomason, Tex.	F	F	U
Thompson, Ill.	F	F	F
Thurston, Iowa	F	F	NV
Thurman, Mass.	F	F	NV
Tobey, N. H.	U	NV	NV
Tolin, Calif.	F	F	F
Treadway, Mass.	F	F	NV
Turner, Tenn.	U	F	F
Turpin, Pa.	NV	F	F
Umstead, N. C.	F	F	F
Vinson, Ga.	F	F	F
Vinson, Ky.	F	F	F
Wadsworth, N. Y.	F	F	NV
Wallgren, Wash.	F	U	F
Walter, Pa.	NV	F	F
Warren, N. C.	F	F	NV
Wearin, Iowa	U	U	F
Weaver, N. C.	F	F	F
Welch, Calif.	F	F	F
Werner, S. D.	F	NV	F
West, Tex.	F	F	F
Whitford, Ga.	F	U	U
White, Idaho	F	F	F
Whittington, Miss.	F	U	F
Wright, Mass.	F	F	NV
Wilcox, Fla.	F	F	U
Wilcox, Mo.	F	U	F
Wilson, Pa.	NV	NV	U
WITTHRO, Wisc.	NV	NV	U
Wolcott, Mich.	F	F	F
Wolfe, Pa.	NV	F	F
Wolfe, N. J.	F	F	F
Wood, Mo.	F	U	NV
Woodruff, Mich.	NV	F	F
Woodrum, Va.	NV	U	NV
Zimmerman, Mo.	U	U	NV

How Senators Voted

	Passage 1936 Army Appropriation Bill	Passage 1936 Navy Appropriation Bill	Frazier Amendment Prohibit Compulsory ADTC	1937 Army Appropriation Bill	Vote on Funds for Battleship Construction
Adams, Colo.	F	F	F	F	F
Ashurst, Ariz.	F	NV	F	NV	NV
Austin, Vt.	F	F	F	F	F
Bachman, Tenn.	NV	NV	F	F	F
Bailey, N. C.	F	NV	F	F	F
Bankhead, Ala.	F	F	NV	NV	NV
Barbour, N. J.	F	F	F	F	F
Barkley, Ky.	NV	F	F	F	F
Bilbo, Miss.	F	F	F	F	NV
Black, Ala.	NV	U	NV	U	NV
Bone, Wash.	NV	NV	U	NV	NV
Borah, Idaho	F	NV	NV	F	NV
Brown, N. H.	F	F	F	F	NV
Bulkeley, Ohio	F	F	F	F	F
Bulow, S. D.	U	U	U	U	NV
Burke, Neb.	F	NV	F	F	F
Byrd, Va.	NV	F	F	U	F
Byrnes, S. C.	F	F	F	F	F
Capper, Kans.	U	U	U	U	U
Caraway, Ark.	NV	F	F	F	F
Carey, Wyo.	F	F	F	NV	NV
Chavez, N. Mex. . . . .	..	F	NV	F	NV
Clark, Mo.	U	U	U	U	U
Connally, Tex.	F	F	F	F	F
Coolidge, Mass.	F	F	NV	NV	NV
Copeland, N. Y.	F	F	F	F	NV
Davis, Pa.	NV	NV	F	F	NV
Dickinson, Iowa	F	F	F	NV	NV
Dieterich, Ill.	F	F	NV	NV	F
Donahue, Ohio	F	U	F	F	U
Duffy, Wis.	F	F	F	F	F
Frazier, N. D.	U	U	U	U	U
George, Ga.	F	NV	F	F	F
Gerry, R. I.	F	F	F	NV	F
Gibson, Vt.	F	F	F	F	NV
Glass, Va.	F	F	NV	NV	F
Guffey, Pa.	F	F	F	NV	NV
Hale, Maine	F	F	F	F	F
Harrison, Miss.	F	NV	F	NV	NV
Hastings, Dela. . . . .	..	NV	NV	NV	NV
Hatch, N. Mex.	F	F	F	F	F
Hayden, Ariz.	F	F	F	F	F
Holt, W. Va. . . . .	..	U	NV	NV	NV
Johnson, Calif.	F	F	F	F	F
King, Utah	U	U	U	U	U
LaFOLLETTE, Wis.	U	U	U	U	NV
Lewis, Ill.	F	NV	F	NV	NV
Logan, Ky.	F	NV	F	F	F
Longeman, Conn.	F	F	F	F	F
McAdoo, Calif.	F	NV	F	NV	F
McCarran, Nev.	F	NV	NV	NV	NV
McGill, Kans.	F	U	U	U	U
McKellar, Tenn.	F	F	F	F	F
McNary, Oreg.	F	F	F	F	NV
Maloney, Conn.	F	F	F	F	F
Metcalf, R. I.	F	F	F	NV	NV
Minton, Ind.	F	F	F	F	F
Moore, N. J.	F	F	F	F	F
Murray, Mont.	U	U	NV	F	U
Neville, W. Va.	F	U	U	F	NV
Norbeck, S. D.	F	NV	NV	NV	NV
Norris, Neb.	U	U	U	F	NV
Nye, N. D.	U	U	NV	NV	NV
O'Mahoney, Wyo.	F	F	F	NV	NV
Overton, La.	NV	F	F	F	NV
Pittman, Nev.	F	F	F	F	F
Pope, Idaho	U	NV	U	U	U
Radcliffe, Md.	F	F	F	NV	F
Reynolds, N. C.	F	NV	F	NV	F
Robinson, Ark.	F	F	F	F	F
Russell, Ga.	F	F	F	F	F
Schwellenbach, Wash.	F	F	F	NV	F
Sheppard, Tex.	F	F	F	F	F
SHIPSTEAD, Minn.	U	U	U	NV	U
Smith, S. C.	F	F	NV	NV	F
Steiner, Oreg.	F	F	F	F	NV
Thomas, Utah	F	U	U	F	U
Thomas, Okla.	F	NV	NV	NV	NV
Townsend, Dela.	NV	NV	F	F	NV
Truman, Mo.	F	F	F	F	NV
Tydings, Md.	F	F	NV	F	NV
Vandenberg, Mich.	NV	F	F	F	NV
Van Nuys, Ind.	F	NV	F	F	NV
Wagner, N. Y.	F	NV	F	NV	NV
Walsh, Mass.	F	F	NV	NV	F
Wheeler, Mont.	NV	U	U	U	NV
White, Maine	F	F	F	F	F

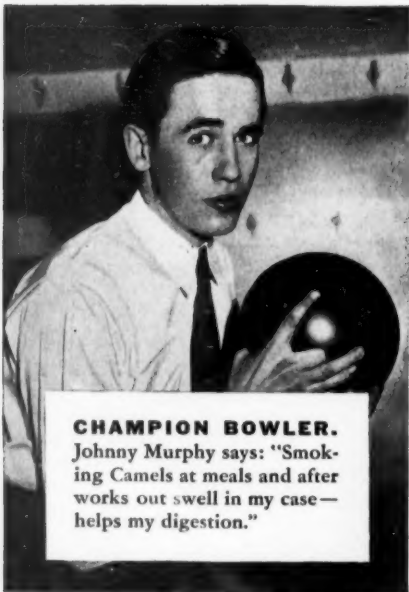
AFTER THE GREATEST FINISH under fire in golfing history, Tony Manero gets set for hearty eating by smoking Camels. He won the 1936 National Open Golf Tournament with a spectacular 282—4 strokes lower than the former Open record. His digestion stands the strain of the long grind because, as Tony himself says: "I'll go on record any time as one who thanks Camels for stimulating digestion. 'For digestion's sake—smoke Camels!' hits the ball right on the nose. I feel cheered up while I'm eating—enjoy my food more—and have a feeling of ease afterward when I enjoy Camels along with my meals. Camels set me right."



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**WHETHER YOU ARE
CATCHING A QUICK BITE
OR DINING IN STATE—**

*"For Digestion's Sake
—Smoke Camels!"*



CHAMPION BOWLER.
Johnny Murphy says: "Smoking Camels at meals and after works out swell in my case—helps my digestion."

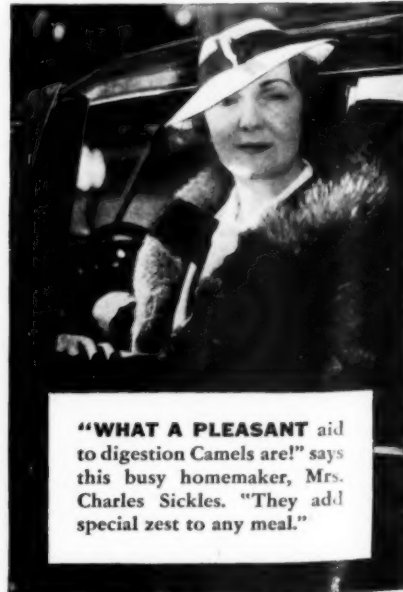
**Smoking Camels increases digestive activity
—encourages ease and a sense of well-being!**

With healthy nerves and good digestion on your side, you're bound to feel on top of the world.

When you smoke Camels with your meals and after, Camels help in two special ways: Tension is lessened and Camels promote digestive well-being. Strain eases off. The flow of digestive fluids, so vital to proper nutrition, speeds up. Alkalinity is increased.

For invigorating "lift"—for matchless taste—and "for digestion's sake," the answer is the same: Camels. Camels set you right!

**Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE TOBACCOS
...Turkish and Domestic...than any other popular brand.**



"WHAT A PLEASANT aid to digestion Camels are!" says this busy homemaker, Mrs. Charles Sickles. "They add special zest to any meal."

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